

# SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 246

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, THURSSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

## COLLEGE STUDENTS

### Seymour Represented In Many Different Institutions.

The various colleges and Universities are opening up for the year 1908-9. The schools which have already begun work are reporting a larger matriculation than ever before and the school authorities in general are expecting a large attendance of students. Seymour sends out each year to different institutions many students. The students from this place and the Colleges they will attend are:

Hanover—Harlan Montgomery.  
Wabash—W. G. Masters and Frank Montgomery.  
DePauw—Don Bollinger, Lynn Bollinger and Max Graff.  
Yale—Julius Peter.  
Indiana University—Joe Ormsby, Emerald Whitmer and Chas. Phelan.  
Knickerbocker—Edna Swope.  
Franklin—Harold Ritter and Allen Foster.  
Wilson—Helen Andrews.  
Western, Oxford, Ohio—Agnes Hoffmann, Anna Abel and Emma Ross.  
Fort Wayne Concordia College—Lawrence Acker, Ottamar Krueger and Paul Kaiser.  
St. Louis, Mo., Seminary—Edward Hackman.  
Addison, Illinois—Albert Holtman.  
Indiana Medical—John I. Rinne and Glen Kyte.  
Belmont, Nashville, Tenn.—Gladys Kyte.  
Boonville (Mo.) Military School—Harry St. John and George McLaughlin.  
Evanston, Illinois—Blanche Milhous.  
Valparaiso—Chas. McDonald and William McDonald.  
Blacksburg, Va.—Virginia Polytechnic—Henry Cobb.  
Lynchburg, Virginia. Randolph Macon Woman's College—Agnes Cobb.

There may be others who are going away to College that the REPUBLICAN has not learned about. Therefore any names omitted from the above list will be added if they are reported to us.

### The Sick List.

Mrs. Flora McDuff, who had quite a serious operation performed last week at the city hospital is much improved. It is thought that she is now past all danger.

John Carey, who had his leg broken by a falling tree is rapidly improving.

Grant Smith, the telephone lineman, who is being cared for at the city hospital is getting better and will soon be out again.

Wm. Spink whose foot was amputated Saturday evening is resting satisfactorily. He is at the city hospital.

Deputy Sheriff Van Robertson, of Brownstown, is having considerable trouble with his eye which was injured by a piece of flying steel. He received treatment at Vincennes, but returned home little improved. He is unable to occupy his usual position in court this term.

Dr. Fielding Lett is about the same. There has been little or no improvement in his condition for several days.

Miss Jessie Van Cleave, of Surprise who suffered with an attack of sneezing and the grip last week, is reported to be in a serious condition. The attack seems to have weakened her nervous system which may result seriously.

When the Northwest Indiana Methodist Conference in Attica last week declared formally for county local option on the liquor question it was not acting as a political body, but as a gathering of ministers and men who have at heart the good of their own homes and all homes throughout the state. This moral question is this year a political question also, and the party that has nailed it to its mast is the one all good citizens should vote for. Let none such be absent from the polls on election day. Let all such in the meantime work to induce a neighbor in doubt to think aright on a matter it really seems hard to think otherwise on than with the Republican party.

Tipton S. Ross, who has been with a St. Louis Shoe firm for some months has resigned his position and returned home yesterday. He went to Crawfordsville this morning and will probably travel in this territory for a wholesale firm.

REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

## Marshall is Mad.

Candidate Marshall is cornered and is mad. He has abandoned his discourses on the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and is now seriously considering the conditions that now confront him in Indiana. But being cornered and mad, he does not discuss public questions with that judicial serenity and sober seriousness that characterize his lectures on Greece and Rome. Being forced by "Jim" Watson to show his hand, Marshall is making a mess of it. When pressed for an answer to this question: "Will you sign or veto a county local option law if elected governor?" Marshall evades an answer by saying that he will not say what he will do until he sees the bill. Being mad, Marshall has turned the vials of his wrath on the preachers of the state because they favor county local option, irrespective of party. In a speech at Terre Haute, the home of the big brewer, Crawford Fairbanks, Marshall sarcastically said that ministers should preach the gospel and not "beat a bass drum in a political procession." With much more force and reason could the preachers say that it is not the duty or province of the brewers and saloonists to dish out "booze and hoodle" in a political campaign. It has come to a pretty pass in this country when ministers are criticised by men like Marshall for taking an interest in high moral questions like the temperance question that is now so arousing the people of Indiana. To whom shall the people look for guidance on questions of morals and honest, efficient government? Is it to the ministers and men of intelligence or to the brewers, gamblers and their ignorant, purchased following? Shall the preachers remain silent while the brewers ply their corrupt and nefarious business? Shame on the man or the party that will condemn the ministers of the gospel and will ally themselves with saloons and brewers!

The Rev. W. B. Reppeto, of Terre Haute, who has been a Methodist preacher forty years, and who served four years in the civil war, commented as follows on Mr. Marshall's speech:

"What Mr. Marshall said about the preachers makes us older men remember what the Southern sympathizers said about the preachers who loved their country and preached against slavery and rebellion. They were told that the 'holy anointing' for the ministry made it their duty to 'preach the gospel' and 'let politics alone.'"

"It is not politics we are meddling with, but Christianity, the welfare of men, women and children. If Mr. Watson was lined up with the brewers and the cruel liquor traffic and Mr. Marshall stood for giving the people the best opportunity to protect themselves from the presence and blight of the saloon, then Mr. Marshall would find the preachers and churches with him. But the Christian and home-loving people of our country are fast learning to vote just the way the brewers don't."

## The American Gentleman.

A man dressed as George Washington made his appearance on the streets this afternoon. He is known as the "American Gentleman," the representative of Hamilton-Brown Shoe Company of St. Louis. He calls himself the "silent man," and during his appearance on the streets does not say a word or even smile. In fact if any woman succeeds in making him smile he will present her with a pair of American Lady shoes.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sano!, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at the drug store.

Mrs. W. G. Reynolds and daughter have moved from the rooms above the Vande Walle music store to the residence on West Second street vacated by W. L. Marshall and family.

Nerve Cigars save the nerves. Try one today. Cole's Smoke House. s18d

Champaign, Ill., Sept. 17.—A Republican club whose membership is limited only to Republicans over seventy years of age is being organized here by G. F. Boardley, a civil war veteran.

R. H. Cribb, of Brownstown, was here today. He is the republican candidate for sheriff and is making a campaign to win.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

## MARRIED.

HYATT-BROWN.

The marriage of Miss Clara Hyatt, only daughter of Mrs. Lennie Hyatt, formerly of Crothersville, to Raymond Dwight Brown, of Indianapolis, was solemnized Wednesday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 3342 North New Jersey street, Indianapolis. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Niel McPherson, of the Tabernacle Presbyterian church, in the presence of the immediate family and a very few personal friends. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Brown left for a two weeks' tour of eastern cities and other points.

## Powers' Lecture.

Those who heard Caleb Powers at the Majestic Theatre last evening were more than pleased. He is a very pleasing speaker, having a good voice and a fine command of language. He has a most interesting and impressive story to tell and he tells it well. One may think he knows all about the conditions that prevailed in Kentucky before and after Powers was arrested, having read the papers closely, but after listening to this lecture he understands that he had a very imperfect knowledge of the conditions existing there. During his brief stay here Mr. Powers made many friends.

## Notice.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14 day of September 1908 the Common Council of the city of Seymour, Ind. adopted a resolution declaring that it was necessary to improve Tipton street in said city from Walnut street to Indianapolis avenue by grading and paving the side walk on north side of said street with concrete 8 feet wide and fixing the council chamber of said city where all persons may be heard at 8:00 p. m. on the 12th day of October 1908.

FRED EVERBACK,  
City Clerk.

## Kentucky State Fair.

The Kentucky State Fair is now in progress at Louisville. While the fair is always good and attracts many visitors it is not considered in the same class with the Indiana State Fair. They usually have a good list of entries in farm produce, and especial attention is paid to fine horses. Yesterday about 10,000 people were in attendance. Quite a number passed through here on their way to Louisville today and several from this city attended.

## Improvements.

Stewart and Lahn, contractors, began a fine five room residence on west Seventh street yesterday. The work will be completed, and the house ready for occupancy some time this fall.

U. F. Lewis has begun a new two story residence on the corner of Walnut and fifth streets.

The new residence of Dr. R. E. Harris and wife on N. Ewing street is now completed and they are moving into their new home today.

## Saw Mill Burned.

The saw mill of Levi Anderson, two miles southwest of Surprise, caught on fire about one o'clock Thursday morning. The neighbors were notified by telephone that the mill was on fire and with their help Mr. Anderson soon had the fire under control. Although the mill was not totally destroyed, considerable damage was done. As the fire protection is limited it was fortunate that the mill was partly saved.

## Millinery Display.

Every lady who wishes to buy to the greatest advantage will do well to call and examine our beautiful and artistic line of pattern, tailored and trimmed hats. We will please your taste and satisfy you in price and workmanship. Special display Friday and Saturday Sept. 18 and 19th at Miss Husted's.

s18d

## Dreamland Tonight.

"The Perjurer," "Noisy Neighbors," Latest Illustrated Song, "Wont You be my Sunbeam Susie" by Miss Anna Carter. Good music, good song and good pictures always at Dreamland. Pictures changed nightly.

## Police Court.

Chas. Mitchell was bound over to grand jury this morning on the charge of taking a watch from Jesse Atkins of Scottsburg.

Chas. Mitchell was fined \$1 and costs on the charge of public intoxication. His fine was stayed.

Smoke International Nerve Cigars. Cole's Smoke House. s18dd

We do "Printing That Pleases."

## FUGITIVE TRUSTEE

### Brown County Man Goes Wrong And Skips Out.

A reward of \$1,000 has been offered for the return to Nashville, Ind., of John A. Hays, fugitive trustee of Johnson township, Brown county. He left the State recently, and it is alleged his accounts show a shortage of \$2,000. He also owes about \$8,000 to wholesale merchants and for borrowed money. Hays had for a year been conducting a general store at Mount in Johnson township. About two weeks ago he drove to Kurtz, in Jackson county, with a load of country produce. He shipped it by rail to Seymour, and left his team at Kurtz. Arriving at Seymour he sold his produce and boarded a southbound train for Louisville, and while in that city he wrote a letter to his wife, bidding her and his children goodbye and asking her to settle his affairs as best she could, that he never expected to see Brown county again.

Hays, as a merchant, dealt with thirty different wholesale houses, to all of whom he owes money. His indebtedness to various firms is placed at \$6,000. Before leaving he borrowed \$600 from Ed Deckard, \$200 from John Eddy, school teacher, and \$300 from Julia Cohorn, and, after reaching Kurtz with his \$200 load of produce, he borrowed \$300 from Miss Pauline Ambruster, giving his note, with James Deckard, his father-in-law, as security.

Mr. Hays locked his large iron safe before taking his departure and the combination lock being a puzzle to every person, it was found necessary to send to Cincinnati for an expert to open it. Not a dollar was found inside.

An order has been given for 5,000 circulars and 500 postal cards, to send over the country, and his photograph will be mailed to police departments of all the cities.—Bedford Mail.

## Circuit Court.

Samuel Jones vs Ella Jones. Divorce granted defendant on her cross complaint, also granted custody of child.

State vs Wm. J. Hancock, public intoxication. Trial by court, finding of guilty and fined \$2 and costs.

## NEW CASES.

Adrian Wire Fence Co. vs Isaac Fish; on account.

Mary E. Hall vs Fred Garis, et al; petition for drain.

John Reikers vs Henry Dieck, et al, note and foreclosure of mortgage.

Albert M. Singer, administrator, vs Salma P. Singer, et al; petition of real estate and order to sell real estate.

Dave Montgomery vs James M. Shields; appeal.

Ezra Scott vs H. J. Zollman, et al; civil action.

O. S. Brooke, receiver, vs Wm. Winkler, et al; on note.

O. S. Brooke, receiver vs F. M. Peck, et al, on note.

William L. Marshall vs Jacob W. Bergdoll; damages.

## Looking For Stone Pile.

Commissioner Carr, of Jackson, was here looking for a stone pile. He was under the impression that the commissioners of this county had established a stone pile some time ago and wanted to see how the thing worked in this county. Commissioner Carr says that numerous people in Jackson county make it a regular business to get in jail and spend the winter there. The commissioner believed that a stone pile would lessen the number of men who get in jail and that it would also be a money saver to the county.—Columbus Republican.

## Forest Fires.

Mrs. Charles Roeger has received copies of the Duluth papers from her sisters, Mrs. E. A. Micklan, of Iron Mountain, Minn., and Mrs. Charles Denham, of Buell, Minn., giving accounts of the disastrous fires that have spread over that country. One of the cities practically destroyed was Chisholm where Mrs. Micklan lived until about ten days before the fire there. Hibbing, where Harry Jenks lives, was saved after a hard struggle.

Fine large picked Kiefer pears, 90 cents a bushel. Cole's Smoke House. s18d

Rev. James Omelvena and family have moved from South Chestnut street to the residence formerly occupied by M. A. St. John near the Third ward school.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

## Jackson County Marriages.

A review of the books of the county Clerk reveals some interesting facts, concerning the marriages of this county. The first licence recorded in Jackson county was to Neely Beem and Leah Storm on January 22, 1816, about three months before Indiana was admitted as a state. Since that date 13,902 licenses have been issued by the clerks, making an average of over 152 marriages each year.

The earlier clerks experienced none of the troubles of the present day clerk. Formerly the only record needed were the names of the contracting parties, and the name of the minister or justice performing the ceremony. Now the law has so changed the requirements that sworn affidavits must be made and many questions must be satisfactorily answered. The books in which these records are kept are entirely different. Years ago seven licenses were recorded on a single page, while now the marriage license requires a complete page of the record book. The clerks are required to use stricter care in the issuing of license since the new law was enacted.

## George Loertz

Piano salesman with headquarters at Vincennes, Indiana, for Harding & Miller Music Co. of Evansville, Indiana, has just returned home after selling fine pianos to the following named persons:

August Dickow, East Fourth street. G. F. Schafer, South Chestnut street. Albert Wienke, South Carter street. John Bruning, South Vine street. Henry Lange, North Bill street.

Also Henry E. Kasting who lives on South Carter street purchased a very fine solo, auto grand, inner player piano. Persons intending to purchase pianos are cordially invited to call on any or all of the above named purchasers and see and inspect for themselves their beautiful instruments. It is proposed that Mr. Loertz will visit Seymour often in the future which will be an advantage to all who desire the finest and best instruments at reasonable prices and easy terms.

HARDING & MILLER MUSIC CO.  
404 Main street, Evansville, Ind.  
thss

## What Hicks Says.

Rev. Irl Hicks, the St. Louis weather prognosticator, announces the end of the present dry spell within a week. Two sunspots, which appear through a sun glass to be about the size of a pinhead, but are, according to Rev. Hicks, approximately 200,000 and 150,000 miles across, are to do the work. These spots, which were first visible Sunday morning and will remain for several days, are caused, he says, by the relation of the south magnetic pole to the sun's equator, to which it is now at the smallest possible angle. He says they were the cause of the West India storm of last week, and storms from both the northwest and southeast will reach us within a few days.

## Teachers Assigned.

Following is a list of teachers selected by Trustee Oscar Allen for Brownstown township for the ensuing year: Mary Cribb, No. 3—Gossman. Clifford Jackson, No. 7—Durland. Lizzie Robertson, No. 8—Gallimore. Clarence Gossman, No. 10—Ratcliff. Emma Garis, No. 11—Pleasant Grove. Ruby Gossman, No. 12—Braden. Chas Ireland, No. 13—Mullen. Jennie Allen, No. 14—Slygo. Cline Forgey, No. 15—Gorbett. Pupils from district No. 9 will be hauled to No. 10; Nos. 4 and 5, will be hauled to No. 14; No. 6 will be hauled to No. 7; No. 16 will be hauled to Brownstown.

## Smoking 'Em Out.

According to letters received from Hoosiers who went to Mackinac and Petosky, Michigan, several weeks ago to escape the discomforts of hay fever, they are suffering more from the smoke of forest fires than they were from the hay fever while here.

It is said that the plight of hay fever victims who have remained at the northern Michigan resorts is desperate and they are leaving on every train to escape suffocation from the dense clouds of smoke that roll through the towns.

## Pocket Picked.

J. M. Snapp, a druggist, of Bedford came to town Monday desiring to sell a drug store to Frank P. Wiley. He soon began drinking and fell into the hands of John Cramer and G. W. Carral, of Salem. He claims they picked his pockets carrying off \$10. These men were arrested and held in jail for trail Friday. Snapp left town but officers expect to have him present at the time of trial.—Scottsburg Journal.

Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

## Township Conventions.

The republicans of Jackson county are hereby called to meet in mass conventions in the several townships of the county on Friday, Sept. 25, 1908, for the purpose of electing ten delegates and ten alternates to the congressional convention to be held at North Vernon Sept. 30, ten delegates and ten alternates to the judicial convention to be held at Seymour, Sept. 26, and ten delegates and ten alternates to the senatorial convention. The time and place of the senatorial convention will be announced later. These township conventions will be held at the places designated below and all will be at 1:30 p. m. except in Brownstown and Jackson township where they will be held at 7:30 p. m.

The apportionment of delegates to each of the conventions named above is as follows:

Jackson, 4 delegates, 4 alternates. Meet at Seymour.  
Brownstown, 1 delegate, 1 alternate. Meet at Brownstown.  
Carr, 1 delegate. Meet at Medora.  
Driftwood, 1 alternate for Carr township. Meet at Vallonia.  
Vernon, 1 delegate, 1 alternate. Meet at Crothersville.  
Owen, 1 delegate. Meet at Mooney.  
Grassy Fork, 1 alternate for Owen township. Meet at Tampico.  
Saltcreek, 1 delegate, Meet at Houston.  
Washington, 1 alternate for Saltcreek township. Meet at Dudleytown.  
Hamilton, 1 delegate. Meet at Cortland.  
Redding, 1 alternate for Hamilton. Meet at Rockford.  
T. V. FRUITT, Co. Chairman.

## Home Building.

The Cooperative Building and Loan Association offers a plan which makes it easy to own your own home. To persons who can pay part on the purchase price of a home, the building association will loan the balance of the purchase money and arrange the payments so that they come in small amounts each week. On every hundred dollars borrowed the payments each week are twenty-five cents on the principal, with the interest payable once a month at the rate of six per cent per annum.

To persons who do not have the money to pay part on purchasing a home, the association offers the opportunity to save money regularly until an amount has been accumulated that will make the first payment. Twenty-five cents per week on each hundred dollars of stock is paid in. These payments are loaned on first mortgage on real estate and the earnings divided among all the shareholders in proportion to the length of time they have been paying in, until each share of stock amounts to one hundred dollars. Then the money is withdrawn by the shareholder.

So whether as an investment or for a loan, the Cooperative Building and Loan Association offers an excellent opportunity to our people to save money regularly. New series R starts Monday, Oct. 5. See Thos. J. Clark, secretary, for full particulars.

## District Convention.

The republicans of the Fourth Congressional District are hereby called to meet in delegate convention in North Vernon at 1 p. m., on Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1908, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The apportionment of delegates to this convention is as follows: Bartholomew county 16 delegates, Brown 3, Dearborn 9, Jackson 10, Jefferson 13, Jennings 9, Johnson 11, Ohio 3, Ripley 12 and Switzerland 6. Total 92.

A. A. TRIPP, Dist. Chm.

## Public Sale.

The heirs of John Quinn, deceased will offer to sell at public sale on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1908, Lots 5 and 8, in block W, just north of the Catholic church in Seymour. Lots front on Chestnut and Carter streets, 110 feet and are 187 feet deep. Two houses on lots, one good as new. Terms: One-third cash, one-third in 6 months and one-third in 12 months. Sale begins at 1 p. m.

FRED E. MEYER, Auctioneer. s17d

## New Views.

The Seymour Public Library has added scenes from Italy and Palestine to the stereographic views of foreign lands. The pictures are accompanied by descriptive reading matter, and are highly instructive as well as entertaining.

## Don't Worry.

You can have your baggage promptly attended to by calling at No. 24 east Second street, one door east of traction depot, or phone 422.

s19d A. T. FOSTER.

Spencer's barber shop is the best.



# County Correspondence

## WESTERN HAMILTON.

Edna Vandave has been very sick with lagrippe but is some better.

Oscar Anderson and Mead Isaacs are putting up the telephone wires from Acme to Seymour. In a few more days we'll be talking to our friends in town.

Harry White just returned from a trip to the State Fair. He stopped off at Reddington and made arrangements for his school at Conlogue.

Born to Sam Anderson and wife, Thursday Sept. 10, a daughter and to Cassie Shortridge and wife Monday Sept. 14, a boy.

Frank Hyman and Hoyt Allison have just returned from a home seeking trip to Southern Missouri. We have not heard of their success.

Rose, Isaacs and Co. are improving our school building with concrete walk and steps. They are also pointing it and making other necessary repairs.

Harmon Darlage is quite ill.

George Mahurin and family of Nigger Hill spent Sunday with Mr. Lorraine.

Jim Baird sold a large bill of timber, which he is delivering to Seymour Lumber Co.

Just north of Acme are three small bridges all of which are in dangerous condition. Now is the time to see that they are fixed. If the present officers will not attend to them we'll have to elect E. S. Whitcomb for Commissioner and be assured that they will be fixed at once inst ad of remaining in a dilapidated condition as they have been for the last two or three years.

Miss Emma Phegley, of Bedford, visited home folks last week.

Miss Dora Battram, our new preacher, delivered the first sermon of the year at Acme Sunday. She will be well appreciated before the end of the year.

Mrs. Wm. Nelson has been visiting home folks at Louisville several days.

Geo. Phegley took his mother back to her home near Spraytown. She has been visiting him for a couple of weeks.

James R. Crabb moved Thursday to his farm near Brownstown.

Mrs. Wells shipped a car of hay to Bedford Tuesday.

Sam Phegley and wife of Knox Co., are here visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. B. C. Lott went to Seymour Sunday to visit her aged mother, who is very poorly.

## CORNETT GROVE.

Mrs. Harriett Litton, of Orleans, visited in H. S. Callahan's family last week.

Logan Mitchner and family visited relatives at Norman Station Saturday night and Sunday.

Clyde Motsinger and wife visited relatives at Mt. Zion a few days last week.

Wm. Callahan and wife visited his sister in Scott County last week.

J. W. Elmore and wife visited his brother and attended the State Fair at Indianapolis last week.

Ike Fish, of Norman Station was in our neighborhood last week buying cattle.

Elma Elmore visited her sister at Youno last week.

Attendance at Sunday School, 53; collection, 1 cent.

## MUTTON CREEK.

Remember there is meeting at Pleasantview Sunday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Carter, of Nebraska, who were here visiting her parents, Anis Ebaugh and family, left for Louisville Saturday morning to make that their future home, as his father and other relatives are there.

Anis Ebaugh burnt another kiln of tile last week for Jesse Pyles.

Ida Sweeney, of Chestnut Ridge, and Goldie Howard, Minnie Wise, Mrs. S. W. Stanfield, Mrs. Everett Collins and daughter, Myrtle, were the guests of Mrs. Cora Ebaugh last Friday, to see her daughter, Mary Carter.

Wm. Howard is building himself a new house.

Willis Wise's mother, of Seymour, is very ill.

Miss Maggie Fleetwood and Mr. Baurle were married Tuesday at Seymour.

Pains of women, head pains, or any pain stopped in 20 minutes sure, with Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. See full formula on 25c box. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

## PLEASANT VIEW.

John Mettert and family visited Omer Davis and family near Crothersville Sunday.

John Jackson and wife went to Nebraska Monday to visit relatives.

Mrs. John Sweeney and little son, Virgil, of Chestnut Ridge, has been spending a few days with her parent here.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Long and son, Alex, visited relatives at Vernon Sunday.

Val Fox, of near Indianapolis, and son, Jas. Fox, of Seymour, visited John Mettert and family Saturday.

Samuel Sutton worked the road with Miller's engine Friday.

Miss Ethel Jackson spent Saturday with Mrs. Grace Nicholson, of Seymour.

A tickling or dry cough can be quickly loosened with Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. No opium, no chloroform, nothing unsafe or harsh. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

Want Ads. get results. Try one.

## FOX PLAINS

Mrs. Larabee, Sr., went to Milan Tuesday to visit fri nds.

O. M. Downs and family, Clayton Downs, Dr. A. B. Irwin, C. N. Felter attended the republican convention at N. Vernon Saturday.

Look out for a wedding soon.

Miss Sylvia Beatty has gone to Indianapolis and Alexander to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. Brown visited her daughter, Mrs. O. M. Downs, Tuesday.

C. N. Felter and family entertained at dinner Sunday Misses Sylvia and Violet Hamilton, and Alpha Titus, of Hayden, Misses Lola Orcutt, Minnie Addler, of this place, Miss Conza Felter, of Seymour, Miss Edna Crockett, Howard Crockett and Fred Wise, of Fleming.

Chas. Harrell and wife were called to Noblesville on account of illness of her mother, Mrs. Chas. Craig.

Lemuel Blaney is visiting near Freetown.

Several attended the funeral of Mrs. Elsie Dell here Friday.

Wednesday evening quite a number of neighbors and friends gathered at the home of Clayton Downs and family and gave them a complete surprise. Those present were Wilson Wise and family, Albert Crockett and family, U. S. Montgomery and family, William Poling and family, Edward Storm and family, C. N. Felter and family, Mrs. Mary Kepphart, Mrs. Anna Able and sons, Misses Kate Kepphart, Lola Orcutt, Henry Robins and wife, Minnie Addler and brothers, Frank and Henry. Refreshments of melons and cider were served.

## CROTHERSVILLE.

Elder W. H. Book, of Columbus, will preach at the Christian Church at 3 p. m. the first Sunday in October.

Mrs. Grace Cunningham, of Delaware County, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Louis Lewellen, here.

Mrs. Mattie Bowman, of Floyd County, visited Mrs. C. B. Thompson last Friday night.

W. T. Patten and family are home from a visit at Kokomo.

Charles Nichols is moving to Jennings County, where he will teach school.

J. H. Clevenger and wife, of Anderson, visited his brother, near Bethany last week.

Wm. Shirley, of East Grassy Fork, went to Memphis Monday on business.

About fifteen members of the Christian Church attended the county meeting at Seymour Saturday and Sunday.

The three weeks old child of James Ballard was buried here Monday evening.

Sam Trowbridge, of Brownstown, will have charge of the boarding house at the fair.

Our school term opens October 5th, the teachers are: O. O. White, Supt. Mrs. Lettie Orr, Lula Mace, Grace Densford, Helen Fultz, Martha Huls, Miss Beikman.

## ROCKFORD.

Rev. Peirce filled his last appointment here Sunday.

There will be League here Sunday.

Miss Ella Deats went to Surprise Saturday to visit home folks.

L. J. Goble was taken quite sick while at Indianapolis attending the Fair and is not much better.

Those from here who attended State Fair at Indianapolis last week were, Mrs. S. E. Enos and son, Arthur, Wm. Lafkin and son, Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Leblin and children, Lizzie and George, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Goble, Minnie Deppert and Norbourne Short.

Ed Richart went to Cincinnati Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Lafkin entertained the sewing society Thursday and Rev. Peirce and wife at twelve o'clock dinner.

Miss Rosa Kendall and Willard Kendall and family went with a crowd to Peter's cabin Sunday to spend the day.

Mr. Paswater sold his place and moved to Crothersville. Henry Hunter and wife moved to the place that George Paswater vacated.

Joe Hunter moved into Shields' property.

The farmers are through shipping melons.

The canning factory had a pretty fair run this week.

## GUTHRIE CREEK.

A. M. Kiplinger and wife visited Ed Benette and wife at Leesville Sunday.

Howard Morrison come home from the State Fair at Indianapolis Thursday.

Emory Hutchinson went to Clearspring Wednesday.

Mrs. Black sold a fine young mule one day last week for \$60.

Josie Baker, of Cortland, visited her parents at this place last week.

School commenced in Flinn township Monday.

The music social at Mrs. Childers' Saturday night was well attended and all report a good time.

Isaacs Henderson is working the roads this week.

Emory Hutchinson and A. M. Kiplinger attended the institute at Leesville Wednesday.

Orland Hutchinson went down near Terre Haute, where he will begin teaching school Monday.

Mrs. Carter, of Brownstown, visited her brother, John George last week.

## JONESVILLE.

Miss Nellie Goss, of Goss Mill, attended the State Fair and on her way home stopped here to see her sister, Mrs. B. W. Hutton.

Dr. Perry, extra operator, worked at Peter's a few days while A. J. Vincent and wife attended the fair at Indianapolis.

Mrs. Mary Shumway attended the Fair and visited her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Shumway at Indianapolis, the latter part of last week.

Johnnie Bunsold and Miss Ida Mitendorf were married at the German Lutheran church Sunday, by Rev. Kaiser. They will make their fuuret home here. Mr. Bunsold is teacher in German school at this place.

Some who attended the State Fair from this place was Wm. and Henry Burbrink, Chas. Kiel and Mrs. Lizzie Bedgood.

John Seale and wife visited the latter's sister, Mrs. Ralph Kye Sunday.

Our school opened Monday with George Donohst and Miss Maude Stringer as teachers.

Born Sept. 5th to Chas. Davis and wife, a son.

Mrs. John Schonover went to Columbus Tuesday last week to see her sister, Mrs. Lewis Brant.

Little Hazel Hill returned home Saturday from a two weeks visit with her brother and wife at Greenwood.

A. J. Vincent and family visited his mother, Mrs. Amanda Martin, of near Clearspring Friday and Saturday. Mrs. Martin accompanied them home Sunday.

Mrs. Amanda Martin went home Tuesday.

Some few farmers through this section are sowing wheat.

It is said that corn through this section is a little better than a half crop.

E. Wright and family were in Azalia Sunday.

Wm. Thomas was in Seymour Monday consulting a doctor regarding his health.

Mrs. Harry Pardieck is on the sick list.

## SPRAYTOWN.

Rev. J. W. Weekly preached at this place Sunday night.

W. W. Williams attended the State Fair a part of last week.

Mrs. W. H. Slater, who has been si ck, is much better.

Rev. J. W. Weekly and wife and Mrs. Fred Ortle, of Seymour, called on Chas. Weekly Sunday.

Alice Huber made a business trip to Seymour one day last week.

Rev. Oscar Scott left Tuesday to attend conference at Shelbyville.

Will Judd, of Longview, called on friends here Monday.

D. P. Weekly and Miss Vinnie Davis, of Freetown, and Will Judd and Miss Mable Wilkerson went to the Weed Patch hill and then to Nashville Sunday.

John Rutan, who is in poor health, remains about the same.

Chas Weekly made a business trip to Waymansville Monday.

Kate Daab and sister, Dora, who are working at Seymour, visited home folks Sunday.

Max Graf is home again.

Lizzie Scott who is working at Columbus, is visiting his mother, Mrs. James O. Scott.

Mayme Alsmiller and Miss Jacobs, of Louisville, is visiting in the family of Fred Long.

Rev. Oscar Scott purchased a horse of J. D. Lucas, of Freetown, last week for \$175.

Dr. Gar, of Sims, is visiting his brother, Chas. Gar.

Mrs. Oscar Grimes and daughter, Ethel, visited her parents, Jim Bell and wife, near Red Brush, Sunday.

## PLEASANT GROVE.

Attendance at Sunday school 27, collection 45 cents.

Rev. F. H. Reynolds will fill his regular appointment at this place Sunday night.

Miss Icis Allman visited her parents at Ratcliff Grove Sunday.

Miss Ora Ramp, of Medora, visited relatives here Sunday.

Walter Rumph and Miss Ethel Powell visited the former's cousin, Miss Laura Wheeler, at Acme Sunday.

The camp meeting failed to commence here Saturday night as was expected.

An attempt to organize a Bryan Club at the school house at Hobson Saturday night resulted in a complete failure. After considerable parleying a chairman was elected but could under no circumstance be induced to take his seat. W. H. Wacker solicited members and secured in all six. In the emergency county coroner J. L. Douden took charge of the infant club and after holding a short inquest brought the meeting to a close.

## SAND VALLEY.

Frank Quade, of Konesaw, Neb., is visiting friends and relatives in this and neighboring vicinities.

Born to Chas. Elkins and wife Sept. 12, a daughter.

Mis. S. Chapman and family and Mrs. Rankin, of Big Rock, Ill., formerly of Seymour, were guests of T. J. Bottorff and family Friday.

William Bottorff and wife gave a party for their son, Clarence, Wednesday evening, it being his fifteenth birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stanfield, of Seymour, spent Sunday with William Bottorff and family.

Mrs. Henry Cordes went out near Oak Grove Friday to see her brother, Fred Bockneck, who was injured in a runaway accident last week.

## TAMPIO.

The light frost did not do any great damages to vegetation but the drought has almost burned pastures to a crisp.

Elmer Fleenor's child is still very low.

Mrs. Henry Wessel, sr., is on the sick list.

The Baptist Association continued over Wednesday and Thursday and all sessions were largely attended. Tampico feels grateful to be favored with such grand meetings.

Ed Kester and lady visited at Edinburg a few days last week.

Alfred Reynolds and daughter visited relatives at Columbus a few days last week.

A number from here attended the county meeting of the Christian churches at Seymour last Sunday.

Mrs. Louis Kreinhagen, of Cincinnati and Louie Endebrook, of Brownstown, visited relatives here last week.

Dr. Harrod and lady and Ray Keach and lady took in the State Fair at Indianapolis last week.

Ed Kester lost a good work horse last week.

John Nieweddie, of Dudleytown, transacted business here Thursday.

The schools of this township will open the 21st of Sept.

Misses Jessie Cox and Bessie Rucker visited at Mt. Pleasant last Friday.

Rev. Arvin accompanied Orlando Rucker and family to Reddington last Tuesday and preached the funeral of James Rucker, the former's brother.

A. O. Belding did veterinary work here Thursday.

It is the weak nerves that are crying out for help. Then help them don't drug the stomach or stimulate the heart or kidneys. That is wrong. Vitalize these weak inside nerves with Dr. Shoop's Restorative and see how fast good health will come to you again. Test it and see. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

## HOUSTON.

Misses Goldie Lutes and Stella M. Noe went to Seymour Sunday where they will attend school this winter.

J. W. Cornett and wife spent Sunday with relatives at Heltonville.

Several from here attended the State Fair last week.

Fred Mackey, of Seymour, has been here the past two weeks repainting J. M. Hise's hearse and James Pruitt's residence.

Wm. P. Setser was at Helemsburg on business last week.

Miss Elva Cross, of Nineveh, is here on an extended visit with relatives.

Jacob Lutes is very poorly at this writing.

Mrs. Jerry McOsker and children, of Brownstown, returned home Sunday after an extended visit with relatives here.

James E. Pruitt was a business visitor at Seymour Saturday.

Roy Thompson and Johny Berry went to Knox Co. Sunday to work.

Mrs. Jonas Martin and children, of Brownstown, spent the latter part of last week with relatives here.

Forest fires are doing considerable damage to the timber in this neighborhood.

The little Candy Cold Cure Tablet called Preventives, will in a few hours safely check all Colds or LaGrippe. Try them. 48-25c. Sold by A. J. Pellens.

## REDDINGTON.

School begins at this place Monday with Misses Mary Brown and Carrie Sweeney as teachers.

J. D. Herring is able to be out again.

Quite a number from this place attended the yearly meeting held at the Christian church at Seymour Sunday.

Chas. Bunton and son, Clarence, and Chas. Welliver and son, Raymond, of this place, attended the State Fair Wednesday.

Mr. Michael Day, of Waymansville, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. George Davis, Saturday night and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Perry, of Hayden, visited Herman Swengel and wife Sunday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Gilbert visited relatives in Seymour several days last week.

Chas. Rae and family, of Ripley county, visited Jacob Baldwin and family several days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Eaos Emily attended the funeral of Mrs. Leonard Dell, at Hayden Friday.

Mrs. Missouri Jackson, of Burns-ville, was the guest of relatives at this place last week.

Misses Ruth Whitcomb and Dessie Oathout, of Surprise, are visiting in the family of Chas. Welliver this week.

## WESTON.

J. M. Morin was through this community this week buying stock.

Uncle Samuel Tibbett is feeling very poorly at this writing.

Chas. Mathers built him a cistern last week.

F. M. Keller built Mr. Finney a cistern last week.

James Johnson and family attended the ice cream supper at Kate Rich's Saturday night.

J. C. Hoffman attended the convention Saturday.

"Health Coffee" is the cleverest imitation of real coffee ever yet made. Dr. Shoop created it from pure parched grains, malt nuts, etc.. Fine in flavor—is made in just one minute. No 20 or 30 minutes tedious boiling. Sample free. For sale by C. E. Abel.

## LEESVILLE.

Rev. Wallis, of Heltonville, Rev. Heavenridge, of Mitchell, assisted Rev. Badger in the quarterly meeting here Tuesday and Wednesday.

J. H. McKeigg had Speers & Co. to dig him a well last week. He has about 18 feet of water.

Pete Briner returned home to Crothersville after four days visit with Norman Weddle and family.

Our farmers have their seed wheat and bone meal ready and are waiting patiently for rain.

Oliver Allen sold five head of young cattle last week for \$112.50.

Harry Henderson and wife have gone to house keeping in one of his fathers houses on the ridge.

Alex Brown, of near Campbellburg, was the guest of Creed Douglass Friday.

Walter Carmichel, of Bedford, was here Friday placing monuments at the graves of D. L. Douglass, Mrs. Retta Douglass, Ida Brock and Bernice Wison all in the Shields cemetery.

Mrs. Tom Wilson Jr. has been real sick for over a week.

Joe Pfaffenberger, of near Bedford, spent Sunday with Creed Douglass and wife.

Mrs. Cynthia Holland is moving into her new home this week.

Willis Uterback went to Bedford Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McKeigg visited on the Ridge Sunday.

## PEA RIDGE.

Dry weather still prevails in this locality.

Gravel hauling is now the leading occupation among the farmers.

Mr. and Mrs. Claiborn Weddle of Medora were at Frank Foster's Wednesday.

Ellis Burcham and wife attended a funeral at Vallonia Thursday.

Mrs. Carrie Summers and daughter Alice attended the State Fair and visited relatives at Indianapolis last week.

Marion Crowe and wife of Greasy Creek were on the Ridge Sunday.

Everet Hall spent Thursday evening with Rolla Martin.

Mrs. J. B. Henderson and daughter Georgial of Medora and Mrs. Hattie Henderson, of Brownstown, visited at C. J. Hill's Thursday.

Wm. McHargue and wife and Miss Dora Hall, of near Leesville, attended bible reading here Sunday.

T. J. Holmes and sons, Robert and Russel, attended the State Fair last week.

J. G. Martin and wife and J. A. Trueblood and wife went to Vincennes Tuesday to visit relatives and attend the fair.

Mrs. Jane Goen and Josie Hill visited Miss Jane Thompson Thursday.

## DEER LICK.

Henry Beikman who was hurt by his horses running away is improving as well as could be expected.

L. F. Miller and family of Seymour visited Frank Miller and family Sunday.

Several from this place attended the State fair last week.

John Fox and family visited Harlan Gruber and family Sunday.

Adam Fox made a business trip to Brownstown Saturday.

Warren Ackeret and family visited Lowry Foster and family Sunday.

Mrs. Frank Fox and daughter Marie and Mrs. Wm. Bowman visited Dell Kromwell of Illinois.

## Good For Biliousness.

"I took two of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver tablets last night, and I feel fifty per cent better than I have for weeks, says J. J. Firestone of Allegan, Mich. "They are certainly a fine article for biliousness." For sale by C. W. Milhouse.

## FOUR CORNER.

Nick Kelch returned from Indianapolis Sunday where he has been visiting relatives and attending the State Fair.



Soda Crackers that crackle as good Soda Crackers should

# Uneeda Biscuit

With meals—for meals—between meals

**5c** In dust tight, moisture proof packages. Never sold in bulk.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

### HELTS MILL.

Rev. Smith preached his farewell sermon at Browns Corner Sunday morning.

Born to Scott Heines and wife, Sept. 10, a daughter.

Chas. Zootty and wife, Harley Glick and family, of Elizabethtown and Al Layton and family, of Burnsville, visited Harvy Crittendon and family Sunday.

Mrs. Robt. Wade was called to Wabash Friday on account of the death of her sister, Mrs. James Polen.

James Waughtel, of Flora, Ill. visited his daughter, Mrs. John Helt, several days last week.

Walter McConnell attending school at Columbus this winter.

George McConnell and family visited relatives and attended the State Fair at Indianapolis last week.

Mrs. Otto Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid this week.

Miss Susan Easter visited friends and attended the Fair at Indianapolis Wednesday and Thursday.

Miss Stella Dennison, of Seymour visited Geo. Helt and family last week.

Mrs. Hill and Ella Hoskin returned home Saturday after several days visit with relatives in Kentucky.

Amos Rhoads and family visited Mathew Heagle and family on Mutton Creek Sunday.

Tim Hines and wife visited Mrs. Dunlap, at Elizabethtown, who is very sick, Tuesday.

Will Helt, Jr., is confined to his home with soar throat.

Several from here attended the sale of S. T. Barret.

William Helt and family visited Geo. Helt and family in Rock Creek Sunday.

Old Lady—My little boy, have you no better way to spend this beautiful afternoon than by standing about idling away your time? Boy—I ain't idling away my time! There's Mr. Hankinson inside making love to my sister, and he is paying me sixpence an hour to watch for pa.—Chips.

## All the Gold IN GEORGIA Could not Buy-

Roding, Ga. August 27, 1906.  
Messrs. E. C. DeWitt & Co.,  
Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen:—  
In 1897 I had a disease of the stomach and bowels. Some physicians told me it was Dyspepsia, some Consumption of the Lungs, others said consumption of the Bowels. One physician said I would not live until Spring, and for four long years I existed on a little boiled milk, soda biscuits, doctors' prescriptions and Dyspepsia remedies that flooded the market. I could not digest anything I ate, and in the Spring 1902 I picked up one of your Almanacs as a poor emaciated Dyspepsia wreck will grasp at anything, and that Almanac happened to be my life savor. I bought a fifty cent bottle of KODOL DYSPEPSIA CURE, and the benefit I received from that bottle ALL THE GOLD IN GEORGIA COULD NOT BUY. I kept on taking it and in two months I went back to my work, as a machinist, and in three months I was well and hearty. I still use a little occasionally as I find it a fine blood purifier and a good tonic.  
May you live long and prosper.  
Yours very truly,  
G. M. CORNELL.

CONFORMS TO NATIONAL PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW

This is only a sample of the great good that is daily done everywhere by

# Kodol for Dyspepsia.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

### How to Cure Skin Diseases.

The germ and their poisons must be drawn to the surface of the skin and destroyed. Zemo will do this and cure any case of skin or scalp disease no matter from what cause of how long standing. Write for sample. E. W. Rose Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo. See photos of cures in window or show case display at A. J. Pellens drug store.

### WASKOM.

Mrs. J. W. Duncan and daughter were callers at Brownstown Tuesday.

Daniel Empson and wife attended the State Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Several from here attended the funeral of Jessie Tuell at Vallonia Thursday.

Miss Ellen Duncan was a caller at Brownstown Saturday.

Mrs. Frank England and daughters, Mary and Ruby was the guests of J. W. Duncan and family from Saturday till Tuesday.

Several from here attended the Annual Meeting at Seymour Saturday and Sunday.

The sick in this vicinity are reported about the same at this writing.

### An Article of Great Merit.

Zemo has stood the test of time and is now recognized the best known remedy for the positive and permanent cure of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Piles, Cuts, Scalds and Sores.. An honest medicine that makes honest cures. For sale by A. J. Pellens.

### Disfranchise the Country Vote.

Rev. U. G. Leazenby, pastor First M. E. church at Terre Haute, gives a strong plea for county local option in the following words:

"County local option is greatly to be preferred over ward and township local ption. Under the ward and township plan the saloonists would colonize voters in one or more wards of each city and thereby force the saloon on almost every city of any size in the state, and it would be possible in a great many townships to do the same. The county unit, giving the whole people the right to the expression of their wishes in the matter, vouchsafes to the people in the country districts the right to voice their opinions, a right which cannot reasonably be denied them as long as they have to pay the taxes to prosecute men for committing crime while under the influence of liquor. The ward and township unit would practically disfranchise the man who lives in the country."

Mr. Marshall should know the meaning of the priesthood's high function. The preacher is dedicated and consecrated to the service of man and God. His ordination does not disfranchise him as a citizen and set him apart as a hermit. The ministers of the state in speaking, even from their pulpits and altars, for the Republican party and its policies, have a proper sense of their office. Especially is this true this year, when a moral question of immense importance is in the forefront of political party issues. From their pulpits the preachers are persistent in proclaiming against the evil of the open saloon. It is fitting that they should come down into the arena of practical politics and fight for their beliefs, inducing their fellow citizens to see as they do. There they serve the cause of practical Christianity and human religion.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

### BRYAN AND LABOR.

In his Labor day speech at Chicago Mr. Bryan, as usual, tried to array class against class. He told the toilers that they did not get just rewards for their labor. Of course he said the Democratic party was willing and ready to set things straight and make everybody rich and happy by law. The laborers of the country have not yet forgotten Democratic efforts in this line from 1893 to 1897. But in his attempt to befuddle the minds of his hearers, Bryan gives his case away in the following words:

"If an officer in the industrial army were sure that his children and his children's children would inherit his position, he might feel possibly indifferent as to those under his command, but the children of those who, today, work for wages may employ the children of those who, in this generation, are employers. This uncertainty as to future generations, as well as our sense of justice, should lead us to make the government as nearly perfect as possible, for a good government is the best legacy that a parent can leave to his child."

It is very true that the children of employes today may be the employers of the children of employers next year. This disproves Bryan's claim that labor has no show in this country and that equal opportunity is not open to all in this free land of ours.

While Mr. Bryan was playing for the labor vote at Chicago, William R. Hearst was in Iowa flaying the Nebraskan on his labor record. Hearst proved by affidavits that Bryan when a member of congress in 1893 referred to laboring men as beggars and employers as robbers. The fact is that, according to Bryan's own judgment, there are none exactly right and good in this world except William Jennings Bryan.

### AT HIS OLD GAME.

Mr. Bryan cannot get away from his old habit of trying to arouse class prejudices and passions. It is first one class that is unfairly treated by the government, and then another. Recently at his home city, Lincoln, Neb., he spoke of the hard lot of the farmers and of how little benefit they receive from the lawmakers. This is all rot. Generally speaking, no class of people in the country have prospered more and been benefited more by general legislation than the farmers. Republican tariff legislation has made the best market in the world for American farmers. It built up the factories of the country and furnished a home market for the products of the farm. Gold standard legislation gives the farmer 100-cent dollars instead of 50-cent dollars, as proposed by Mr. Bryan. The great prosperity that has come to this country in recent years has nearly doubled the price of the land and the products of the farm.

Mr. A. J. Pellens is pleased to announce to his customers that he has secured the agency for Zemo, the best known remedy for the positive and permanent cure of Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Blackheads, Piles and every form of skin or scalp disease. Zemo gives instant relief and cures by destroying the germ that causes the disease, leaving a nice clear healthy skin. See display and photos of cures made by Zemo.

### OAK GROVE.

Quite a large crowd was out Sunday night at White's Chapel to hear the new pastor, Miss Dora Bat-ram.

Mr. Boknecht, whose horses ran away Tuesday and threw him from the wagon and broke his leg, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burns is visiting Mrs. Amanda Harvey this week.

Milton Burns, of Columbus, spent Sunday in this community visiting relatives and friends.

Charlie Roberts, of High Mount, visited his uncle, Albert Roberts, Sunday.

Albert Roberts is some better.

Miss Ida Lewis is staying in the family of Samuel Anderson.

George Graves is quite sick at this writing.

Mrs. Emma Dixon went to Scottsburg Saturday to spend a week with relatives.

Charlie Ray and wife, of Rockford, spent Sunday in the family of L. D. Hooker.

Mrs. Eliza Graves made a trip to Seymour Tuesday.

Miss Katie and Mollie Rachenbacher, of Acme, attended church at Whites Chapel Sunday night.

Miss Ruby Bennett was the guest of Miss Ruth Estep Thursday and attended church at Surprise.

Dr. Barnes was called to see Edgar and Gladys Anderson Friday.

### VALLONIA.

A nice shower Sunday afternoon. Several from Vallonia attended the State Fair.

Mrs. Anna Smith and three sons from Harrison, Ohio, are visiting Mrs. Smith's father, Dr. Lazenby and wife.

Jas. Sweeney, of Mitchell, was a business caller Tuesday. He is going to start a livery barn here this fall.

Misses Julia Knuttel, Mary Auz, Mrs. Emma Auz and Messrs Adam Auz and Theo. Kriete, of Louisville are visiting Tom Turmail and family this week.

Clarence Turmail went to Louisville Wednesday to buy fall stock.

Wm. F. Snyder and son, Henry, Snyder Jr., left Tuesday for Missouri to look at the country with intentions of buying if location is satisfactory.

Wm. H. Gregory left Monday for Arcola, Ill. on an extended visit with his daughter Annie Gaiter.

Several from here attended the mission feast in the grove adjoining the Lutheran church south of town Sunday.

Mrs. S. T. Lockhart and granddaughter, Merlo Plummer, went to Canton Saturday on a week's visit.

### HONEYTOWN

There was no Sunday school at the Christian church Sunday morning on account of the county meeting at Seymour.

Dr. N. C. Rucker, of Seymour, was called to Thos. Cross' to see a sick horse Friday night.

Cecil Isaacs, who was taken very sick in church at Surprise Saturday night, was able to be brought home Sunday evening.

Price Robertson purchased a fine young span of horses of Laben Estep at White's Chapel last week.

Honeytown and Surprise crossed bats here Sunday. The score was 10 to 18 in favor of the home boys.

George Bennett and family left Wednesday for West Virginia on an extended visit with the former's parents.

N. C. Rucker and wife, of Seymour, spent Sunday in the family of Thos. Cross.

Quite a wind and hail storm passed over this section Sunday afternoon.

Dick Hercamp visited his brother in Washington county over Sunday.

### CORTLAND.

Mrs. Claycamp and Miss Hazel Claycamp, of Surprise, were in Cortland Friday.

Miss McWee and Miss Carson, who are holding services at Surprise were visiting friends here Friday.

Ezra Whitcomb and wife, of Surprise, spent Monday at the parsonage.

Andy Lucas and little daughter, of Pleasant Grove, is visiting with relatives here this week.

Rev. A. E. Peirce and family were at Rockford Wednesday night attending the reception given them.

John Rose has been quite sick but is improving.

Rev. Peirce preached his last sermon of the Conference year at this place Sunday night.

The Ladies Aid Society will have an all day meeting at the parsonage Thursday.

Mrs. Robert Hays who has been suffering with her eye for sometime, was able to ride to Seymour Wednesday.

### WEST REDDINGTON

The dry weather is preventing farmers from sowing wheat.

Everett and Ella Craig were guests of Miss Leota Henderson, of Seymour Sunday and attended services at the Christian Church.

Mrs. Chas. Adams and daughter visited relatives at Indianapolis and attended the Fair several days.

Miss Nova Olinger, of Indianapolis visited her aunt, Mrs. Jane Hasket, and family Sunday.

E. H. Craig made a trip to Cortland last Tuesday.

Rev. J. M. Cross took supper with James Foist and family one evening last week.

Joe Campbell and wife and Mary Copeland attended the Fair at Indianapolis last Wednesday and Thursday.

## 1,000 WORDS A MINUTE NOW SENT BY WIRE.

This is the Speed Attained by Automatic System Controlled by New Telegraph Company Soon to Enter Field.

In the last few weeks scores of experts have investigated the Delany rapid automatic system of telegraphy controlled by the Telepost company, which is soon to have in operation a telegraph system in competition with the Western Union and the Postal. Over artificial circuits equal to commercial wires from New York to Buffalo the Delany system can be seen any time in the New York and Washington offices of the Telepost company sending and receiving telegrams at the rate of a thousand words a minute.

The apparatus on which a new national telegraph system is to be founded that will carry wire messages between all points for a flat rate of a cent a word is so simple that anybody can understand it. There is a perforating machine with punches magnetically operating on a tape. These punches make the records, which are then ready to be fed through the transmitter to the wire. The double row of holes in the tape passing through the transmitter's contact fingers result in positive and negative impulses, which on the receiving tape are recorded in the form of dots and dashes. The current passing through the chemically prepared tape from an iron electrode to a platinum electrode forms clear blue marks that any one who knows the Morse alphabet can read and transcribe.

In the fewest possible words, this is the system that it has taken Patrick B. Delany twenty years to evolve. When Thomas A. Edison dropped telegraphy Mr. Delany, who was an associate of Edison, took it up. Some 150 odd patents have since then been issued to him.

His fire invention to attract world-wide attention was the synchronous-multiplex system of telegraphy, bought by the British government in 1885 and largely used on the English postal lines ever since. All six of the first class circuits of this system can be worked opposite or the same direction. The next time Mr. Delany came into popular fame, though the telegraph world has always followed his work closely, was when he succeeded in the supposedly impossible feat of sending a cable message from Newfoundland to England with an ordinary Morse key.

But all the while he was keeping the patent office busy on his minor inventions Delany was hard at work on the automatic system of telegraphy adapted to commercial purposes, which has now been perfected to such a point that it forms the essential basis of an entirely new telegraph system for the whole United States.

Why the Delany system was not bought by the old line companies is no more (and no less) of a mystery than their failure to adopt other improvements in telegraphy which have reduced rates in foreign countries to a fraction of those prevailing here and resulted in so increasing business that Americans send considerably less than half as many telegrams as the Englishmen send.

Asked why one of the old companies had not bought his apparatus, Mr. Delany said recently that it might be because the patents were never offered to them. Inventors have known for years, Mr. Delany said, that there was no use in trying to deal with a company that had made a policy of refusing to consider all inventions and improvements except when they could be obtained for little or nothing. This was the experience of the men who devised the Page patent, the duplex and the quadruplex systems.

What the Delany system will do toward reducing telegraph rates is shown in the announcement of the Telepost company that it will carry twenty-five words for 25 cents, without regard to distance. On "teleposts" sent by wire, but delivered at destination by mail, the rate is 25 cents for fifty words.

It is expected that "teleposts" or telegraphed letters will be largely used for the purpose of catching foreign mails. Received at New York by wire, the message will be forwarded by mail via any desired ship. On messages over long distances a big saving will also be possible when delivery within eight or ten hours is all that the emergency requires. On a ninety word telepost from Boston to San Francisco the cost will be 45 cents as against the charge by the present telegraph companies of \$6.00.

### Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

### LADIES.

Miss Ruth Brandt.  
Miss Clara Courtwright.  
Miss Myrtle Honeycutt.  
Miss Ida Snider.

### GENTS.

Mr. Felix Bulloch.  
Mr. G. P. Bastich.  
Mr. Sam Carr.  
Mr. Henry Dole.  
Buck Loranze.  
Mr. George Pilman.  
Mr. Thomas Royal.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.  
Seymour, Sept. 14, 1908.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the **Sanol** Remedies. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. 35c and \$1.00 per bottle at the drug store.

## Commissioners Allowances

List of allowances made by the Board of Commissioners at their September term, 1908.

### BRIDGE REPAIRS

Flay Louden, et al	\$ 13 50
Edward Dixon	3 02
Chas Vogel, et al	69 07
Buenning Bros.	4 25
Geo. H. Geyer	9 00
Lorenz Hauer	17 65
Ben F. Mitchell	3 50
Jas A. Wayman	3 50
Ed Allman	37 28
Smith & Smith	11 72
Howard Delong	9 75
Jesse Bell	35
A. S. DeLong	18 91
John Q. Foster	23 74
Justus Harbaugh	27 10
E. R. Richmond	6 00
Thos Hopewell	2 00
A. E. Hall, et al	9 97
Wm. H. Russel	5 50
Geo. O. McMahan	10 53
Smith & Smith	9 85
D. B. Robertson	29 85
Armbruston & Sons	2 94
Buell Brown	50
Wm. F. McKain, et al	74 80
Andy J. Frey, et al	68 25
J. B. Thompson	23 82
Henry Marhanke	3 85
Otho Marhanke	1 50
Abel McCormick	75
Omer Waskom	6 35
W. J. Robertson	2 75
Jesse Thompson	1 75
Carl Miller	47 70
Alex Dougherty	95
J. N. Gibson, advg	25 00
A. J. Brodhecker, advg	39 70
Chris Moritz, bridge	684 70
James A. Wayman, bridge	17 50
John R. Coaley, Janitor	40 00
Ed C. Richards, prisoners	238 35
Ed C. Richards	8 00
Chas F. Robertson, coal	448 58
Arthur Gregor, supplies	7 30
Samuel Trowbridge	5 00
The Champion Iron Co.	8 10
James A. Wayman	42 00
Adam Heller	10 00
Ed C. Richards, Sheriff	2 00
H. E. Yost, epidemics	4 40

### BURIAL SOLDIERS

Phil J. Fettig	50 00
Frank E. Glasson	50 00
Jas. B. Wesner	50 00

### NEW G. R.

J. S. Beldon	11 50
John Robertson	6 00
E. P. Elsnor	1 50
Jesse Himler	4 00
Edward Blause	4 00
Edward Dixon	4 00
J. H. Steward	4 50
E. W. Blish	42 70
Ed. C. Richards	2 00

### GRAVEL ROADS

F. M. Henderson	1,627 55
Geo. Bebout	1,573 78
Smith & Smith	1,165 26
Samuel B. Smallwood	426 07
Smith & Brock	2,228 58
Jon J. Bryan	24 50
Louis Borcharding	36 00
Thomas A. Mullen	3 00
Marshall Norman	20 00
W. H. Scott	45 00
Geo. A. Robertson	24 50
James A. Wayman	45 50
James Cordell, insanity	21 00
Ed. C. Richard, insanity	20 16
A. Steinwedel, clothing	30 00
Thornton & Levy Co.	224 11
James A. Wayman, ditch	4 00
Brownstown, lights,	12 80
Wm. Dierker, jail repairs	2 00

H. W. Wacker, Auditor.

### UNIONTOWN.

John Berry and wife left Friday for White County Indiana, where they expect to make their future home.

Mrs. Myme Gardner, who has been spending the past month with her father J. F. Conner, returned to her home last Tuesday.

Miss Mable Houghland, of Louisville, spent last week with relatives here.

Our church was well represented at the Association at Tampico last Wednesday and Thursday.

G. M. Bedel made a business trip to Brownstown last Wednesday.

W. C. Brewer, of Houston, called on friends here last Friday.

Alex Gillaspay and wife, of Stringtown, spent Sunday with the former's mother, Mrs. George Ray.

The K. of P. Hall here is almost completed. Arrangements are being made for the dedication, which will be in the near future.

Ervine Ruddick and wife, of Illinois, came here last Monday and spent the day with George E. Ray and wife.

The protracted meeting here, conducted by Rev. U. M. McGuire, is getting along nicely. We invite every body to attend and help to make this a revival. Church each evening at 7:30, Sunday at 11 a. m.



# THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH  
Edw. A. REMY

Editors and Publishers

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice  
as Second-class Matter.

## DAILY

One Year.....\$5 00  
Six Months.....2 50  
Three Months.....1 25  
One Month.....42  
One Week.....10

## WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1 00

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 08.

THE mistakes that Tom Marshall is making has changed the opinion that a lot of people had of him. He is getting weaker every day with the people and James E. Watson is getting stronger.

FOR twelve years W. J. Bryan has been going about the country proclaiming against the republican party. The people have listened but they have refused to follow his leadership. They do not believe in his policies. They believe his election would mean very hard times for four years. There are a great many democrats who have made up their minds not to vote for Bryan but are saying nothing about it. They have no faith in his policies and believe that his election would be ruinous to home industries. They will not vote against their welfare, therefore they will go into the booth and vote for Taft.

THE legislature meets in special session tomorrow at the call of Governor Hanly. The value of this session to the people depends upon the legislators themselves. Their alliances and their conduct during the special session will be watched very closely by the people. Senator Wood and Representative Honan have gone to the capital to participate in the deliberations of the session. Mr. Honan is a candidate for reelection and the voters of Jackson county will watch the alliances he makes. If he does the bidding of Albert Lieber and the rest of the brewery crowd he will not be representing the will of the majority in Jackson county.

Congressman Watson never lets his iron cool before he hits it. Prompt was his acceptance of the special session and quick was his challenging word to his rival in the race for governor. In an admirable speech in Bloomington he asked Mr. Marshall to state exactly how he stands on county local option. The reply, if reply be made categorically, will be that he does not approve of the county unit and that the question is one for the people to answer at the polls in November. They will speak then all right, and we believe that they will approve and hold up the hands of the legislators who in special session enact the popular county local option law.

"Annihilation of all private monopolies" is one of Mr. Bryan's big mouthfuls in this campaign. It sounds good to him; that is, the phrase does, for he is not bothered about the sense or meaning of his campaign catch-cries. Patent rights are distinctively "private monopolies" and about the only variety of them known to exist in the country. The Socialist is with Bryan in wanting to annihilate the rights of any man in his invention; free trade in patents is their cry.

## Making Good.

There is no way of making lasting friends like "Making Good;" and Doctor Pierce's medicines well exemplify this, and their friends, after more than two decades of popularity, are numbered by the hundreds of thousands. They have "made good" and they have not made drunkards.

A good, honest, square-deal medicine of known composition is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It still enjoys an immense sale, while most of the preparations that have come into prominence in the earlier period of its popularity have "gone by the board" and are never heard of. There must be some reason for this long-time popularity and that is to be found in its superior merits. When once given a fair trial for weak stomach, or for liver and blood affections, its superior curative qualities are soon manifest; hence it has survived and grown in popular favor, while scores of less meritorious articles have suddenly flashed into favor for a brief period and then been as soon forgotten.

For a torpid liver with its attendant indigestion, dyspepsia, headache, perhaps dizziness, foul breath, nasty coated tongue, with bitter taste, loss of appetite, with distress after eating, nervousness and debility, nothing is so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It's an honest, square-deal medicine with all its ingredients printed on bottle-wrapper — no secret, no hocus-pocus humbug, therefore don't accept a substitute that the dealer may possibly make a little bigger profit. Insist on your right to have what you call for.

Don't buy Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription expecting it to prove a "cure-all." It is only advised for woman's special ailments. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Less advertised than some preparations sold for like purposes, its sterling curative virtues still maintain its position in the front ranks, where it stood over two decades ago. As an invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve it is unequalled. It won't satisfy those who want "a booze," for there is not a drop of alcohol in it.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the original Little Liver Pills, although the first pill of their kind in the market, still lead, and when once tried are ever afterwards in favor. Easy to take as candy—one to three a dose. Much imitated but never equalled.

## CLOSED HIS CAMPAIGN

The Governor Addresses Methodist Ministers in Conference.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 17.—With the prediction that a county option law will be on the statute books of Indiana within the next fifteen days, Governor Hanly closed his speaking campaign in behalf of the proposed measure. His final address was delivered before 300 members of the Indiana Methodist conference at Shelbyville, where he was received with great enthusiasm. The governor said that he has been criticised for calling the special session, but he declared that he wasn't sure what would happen in January and that he was in favor of passing a county option law in September. He asserted that it would be the proudest moment of his life when he signed a county option law. The ministers manifested their appreciation of his remarks with frequent applause. At the close Rev. Albert Hurlstone of Indianapolis introduced a resolution strongly indorsing the governor for his stand and committing the ministers to county option.—The resolution went through unanimously.

Thomas R. Marshall, the Democratic nominee for governor, today continued his tour of the First district. He addressed a large meeting yesterday afternoon at Boonville, home of Senator Hemenway. He digressed from his set speech long enough to ask a pertinent question of Senator Hemenway. He wanted the senator to explain whether or not he favored county option when the Republican state platform was adopted. It was rumored during the state convention that Hemenway opposed the county local option plank, but he has since lined up for it. The strenuous campaign seems to be telling on all the principals. Governor Hanly was so hoarse today that he could hardly make himself heard. Thomas R. Marshall, whose endurance has been a surprising feature of his campaign because of his frail physical structure, was reported today as being nearly "all in." He has been touring the First district in an automobile, and the dust is half a foot thick there on every road. Besides, he is making two speeches a day and shaking hands with hundreds of people. James E. Watson, Republican nominee for governor, who has been speaking every day for three months, was nearly worn out when he reached Muncie. The situation was regarded as so critical in the districts which are today holding special legislative elections, that none of the principals were willing to quit the field. There was a conference at the Denison hotel between Thomas Taggart and other well-known figures in the contest. Taggart said that he had just visited the Democratic state headquarters. "I never saw the outlook brighter for Democratic success," said he. "The organization is working in good shape and there is every reason to believe that we shall win."

No one will be able to keep the county option bill from being reported promptly, as the temperance committees of the house and senate are composed of temperance advocates. So far as the governor's measures for re-appropriating money for the state institutions and for giving him power to put down the imaginary night riders in southern Indiana, it is not believed that the legislature will hesitate long in putting them through. But Thomas Adams and other backers of the Vincennes university bill are on the ground and they probably will have sufficient force to keep the governor from having their measure repealed. It is the understanding that Senator Ezra Mattingly of Washington will introduce the county option bill in the senate. He has a bill of his own, but it is the understanding that a bill now being completed by the Anti-Saloon League is the one that will be presented at the Republican caucus.

Word was received yesterday by Will H. Hayes, chairman of the speakers' bureau of the Republican state committee, to the effect that W. H. Taft would reach the George Ade farm near Brook on Sept. 23. The rally will be for the benefit of the farmers especially and a general invitation to the farmers of Indiana, Michigan and Illinois has been extended.

Vice President Fairbanks, who was at Marysville, O., this week to attend the wedding of his niece, returned today to his home in Indianapolis. Mrs. Fairbanks, who was taken ill after she arrived in Marysville, was not able to accompany him home, but it is thought that she will be able to return home tomorrow.

## The Same Old Story.

Paris, Sept. 17.—It is understood that Prince Robert de Broglie, while admitting that he has left his wife, denies the intention attributed to him of suing for divorce. He said that he would not oppose a divorce suit brought by the princess. The Princess de Broglie is an American woman. Her maiden name was Estelle Alexander, and she lived in San Francisco. Later she married Sydney B. Velt in Chicago, from whom she was divorced.

## Quadal Tribesmen Routed.

Paris, Sept. 17.—Dispatches to the government from the governor general of the French Congo state that a force of 1,600 French troops under Captain Jiffille have routed the Ouadal tribe, whose territory is the center of the trade in slaves and contraband arms. The tribesmen's losses numbered 1,000.

# JUDGE TAFT TO COVER COUNTRY

Three Campaign Tours Arranged For the Candidate.

## ANXIOUS TO SEE THE PEOPLE

The Nominee Has Been Chafing at Delay in Getting Into the Full Swing of the Campaign and the Program Which Has Been Arranged With a View of Having Him Cover the Country, Meets With His Hearty Approval.

Cincinnati, Sept. 17.—Judge William H. Taft will make three campaign tours. His first will begin here Sept. 23 and end Oct. 7 at Galesburg, Ill. This trip will take him through Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri. He will make one or more set speeches in each of these states, and fill in with numerous short addresses from the rear platform of his special train.

The second trip, which will be arranged in detail later, will take him into Kentucky, Tennessee and possibly North Carolina.

The last trip will be in the East. New York city will be visited, and a speech will be made in the northern part of the empire state. It has been decided that New England will not be included in this trip, but speeches will be made in Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, which will bring the candidate back to his native city for the election.

This plan of campaign for the Republican presidential candidate was decided on in conference between Judge Taft, Chairman Hitchcock of the Republican national committee, Senator Dixon of Montana, director of the Western speakers' bureau, and A. I. Vorys. At the conclusion of the conference, Judge Taft expressed himself as highly gratified that the details of the first trip had been settled and that the others had been determined upon.

"The decision which has been reached," he said, "meets my hearty approval. I have been anxious to do my full share in the campaign and the work outlined for me would seem to give me the opportunity. It also agrees with my ideas as to how my time should be employed." Judge Taft will travel in a special train, and with him will be two other speakers of national repute. While it has not been determined definitely who these will be, it was stated here that Senator Dolliver of Iowa would likely be one. During the trip, the arrangements for the meetings will be in charge of local committeemen and local speakers will also be invited on the train at various places.

## BRYAN AT ROCHESTER

Candidate Guest of Honor of New York Democracy.

Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 17.—A speech by William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for president, in this city last night on "Mr. Taft and His Scares," and two overflow talks, formed the climax of an eventful day in the present campaign. Arriving here shortly after 6 o'clock, and met by thousands of persons, Democracy's leader was accorded an ovation. Along with him from Syracuse came the new Democratic nominee for governor of New York, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, who was literally lifted out of an automobile in the street there onto the car because of the great throng which had assembled to catch a view of Mr. Bryan. Among those at the station here to meet him was National Chairman Mack, William J. Conners, chairman of the Democratic state committee, Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany chieftain, and Daniel F. Cohalan.

The principal speech last night was in Convention hall, where the Democratic state convention had just finished its labors and which was packed to the doors, with several thousand on the outside unable to gain admittance. Mr. Bryan was accorded a great demonstration by his audience, among whom were the Democratic leaders of the state and most of the delegates to the convention, just adjourned.

Presiding over the convention hall assemblage was Judge Alton B. Parker, the presidential candidate of four years ago, who took advantage of the occasion to make a personal pledge of his earnest fealty to the national ticket. As Mr. Bryan and Judge Parker stood side by side before the great assemblage which choked the hall to its capacity, the cheering welled up in a deafening roar. Mr. Bryan acknowledged Judge Parker's pledge of his own support and the support of the "united Democracy of the empire state" in words as gracious as the pledge had been extended. The greeting extended to Mr. Bryan when he first entered the hall, and the applause and cheering which constantly interrupted his speech was as spontaneously enthusiastic as any with which he has met in his already wide travels of the campaign.

## Bryan Crossed the State.

Starting from Weehawken, N. J., at 8:45 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Bryan's journey through the empire state

was a triumphant one. Everywhere along the lines of the West Shore and New York Central railroads immense crowds turned out and greeted him with cheers, handclapping and the waving of flags and banners. At each place a speech was insisted on, and when he had spoken seventeen times, the Democratic platform was the weapon with which he sought to convince his hearers of the righteousness of the Democratic cause. He never lost an opportunity to flay both President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft, his Republican opponent. Perhaps the most important utterance on his way here were at Kingston, where he advised the people not to allow the Republican leaders to scare them away from the support of the Democratic ticket by the threats of a panic. Mr. Taft he characterized as President Roosevelt's "appointee," and he declared that Mr. Roosevelt's endorsement of Mr. Taft was the "endorsement of a bankrupt against whom one could not collect."

Utica, the home town of Representative James S. Sherman, the Republican nominee for vice president, vied with the other places in the greeting to the Democratic candidate. Hundreds were at the station when his train pulled in and the crowd immediately demanded a speech. Mr. Bryan said he recognized that there lived in Utica one of the candidates of the opposition, and yet he supposed there would be a few Democrats there in spite of the fact, "just as I am afraid here will be a few Republicans in Lincoln, in spite of the fact that I live there, for," said he, "while each man has his circle of friends, still elections go more on the principles involved than upon the personal charms or characteristics of the candidates."

In addition to the plaudits of the multitudes whom he addressed during the day, the Democratic candidate was showered with bouquets, and several campaign contributions of considerable size were handed to him.

## SAGAMORE HILL GIVES BIG RECEPTION TODAY

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Entertain Old Neighbors.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Natives of this village have gladness in their hearts today, for this is the day of all days for Oyster Bay. Every person in the village, the exalted in station or the most lowly, was invited to attend the reception at President Roosevelt's mansion on Sagamore Hill today, and few there were who failed to respond. President and Mrs. Roosevelt greeted the townspeople and light refreshments were served. Four years ago Mr. Roosevelt invited the townspeople to a reception at Sagamore Hill and on that occasion a huge punchbowl, kept ever filled, stood where all could conveniently reach it and each of the 2,000 or more people who attended the reception were permitted to keep the punch glasses as souvenirs.

In the way of entertainment of the 1,000 or 1,200 people who were present, the president secured the services of the German Saengerbund of Hicksville, Long Island, and this locally famous group of singers was stationed on the veranda of the president's mansion to sing all during the reception. While this was going on the president and Mrs. Roosevelt received the visitors and everyone present had the privilege of shaking their hands. This ceremony was followed by the serving of light refreshments, and then the reception was over.

## Powder Magazine Goes Up.

McAlester, Okla., Sept. 17.—A powder magazine was struck by lightning last evening, the explosion killing one miner, Arthur Richards, and seriously injuring eight others. Richards's head was completely severed from the body. A number of miners' houses near the mine were completely demolished as well as a long string of box-cars on a siding. The explosion tore a hole 25 feet deep and 100 feet across.

## TERSE TELEGRAMS

Chicago's population was placed at 1,924,060 by the official school census just completed.

The departure of the battleship fleet from Albany, Australia, for Manila has been postponed until tomorrow.

Judge A. Heaton Robertson of New Haven has been nominated by the Republicans for governor of Connecticut.

The Republicans of New Hampshire are holding a state convention in Concord today to select a candidate for governor.

The stock exchange house of E. R. Chapman & Co., at New York, has been victimized to the extent of \$30,000 by means of fraudulent checks.

The Chicago wheat market turned surprisingly active and strong, strength at Liverpool offsetting the effect on continued heavy arrivals in the North west.

After smouldering for a week, the forest fires north of Green bay and extending as far as Marinette and Menominee, Wis., have broken out afresh.

At Sour Lake, Tex., lightning struck a five-acre earthen tank belonging to the Texas Oil company, containing about 40,000 barrels of Oklahoma crude oil. The estimated loss is \$50,000.

# The Gold Mine

A Showing of Advanced Styles in Our Millinery Department



Friday and Saturday, Sept. 18th and 19th.

Our Annual Fall Millinery Season begins Friday and Saturday. To this informal opening we invite you to see one of the most practical and largest display of Millinery we ever had in stock, and in Ready-to-wear Hats there is a profusion of styles representing every shape, shade and whim that fashion has sanctioned. In Dress Hats, many quite unique creations will be shown for the first time. SEE WINDOW.

The Gold Mine Department Store.



Sold on Thirty Days Free Trial.

Kessler Hardware Co.

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

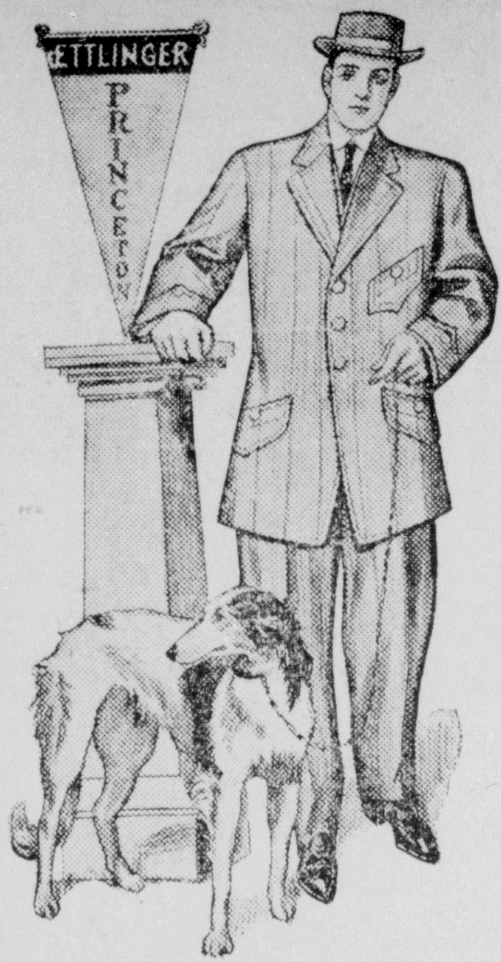
We recently added a machiae for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.

G. S. Laupus, Jeweler.

We offer a large stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Mantel Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Waterman's Fountain Pens, Libby's Fine Cut Glass and Fancy China Pieces.

GIVE US A CALL.





## Stylish Fall Suits...

We have the Grandest line of Fall Suits we have ever shown and they are admired by all who see them. Rich Patterns, Stylish Designs, Perfect Fitting.

**\$10 TO \$30**

HUB SUITS ARE DIFFERENT—TRY ONE  
NEW FALL SHIRTS JUST RECEIVED

# THE HUB

## For Sale

- \$800.00 for this 4 room dwelling, lot 50x150, fruit, well and small barn.
- \$2000.00 for this 7 room residence, lot 59x170, and 5 adjoining lots, 50x170, well and shed.
- \$3000.00 for this elegant residence, 9 rooms, lot 46x207 cellar, gas and water and best of improvements.
- \$650.00, 4 room residence } cash or  
\$550.00, 3 room residence } trade  
\$1000.00, 6 room residence }
- \$2800.00 for this elegant place, 2 acres 6 rooms and summer kitchen, fruit, well, concrete walks, large barn, in city.
- \$1200.00, 6 room residence.
- \$2750.00 for this modern home.
- \$1200.00 for this new residence.

**GEO. SCHAEFER,**  
Real Estate and  
General Insurance  
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.



## A Close Scrutiny

by a good dentist will show treacherous cavities and defects in your teeth that will result in their loss unless you have them attended to in time. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is as true in regard to your teeth as to your health or eyesight. Have your teeth examined and kept in good condition by a good dentist, and you will preserve them through life.

**Dr. B. S. Shinness.**

## YOU OWE IT

To your skin to eradicate all summer tan and other blemishes before the arrival of the stinging air of autumn and early winter. True cold cream and greaseless massage are highly important for this purpose. We prepare creams from your own recipes from best materials. Corn Cracker promptly relieves and removes foot troubles.

**Cox Pharmacy.**

## "Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of  
**INSURANCE**  
**Clark B. Davis**  
LOANS NOTAR

## WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE—Surrey and picket fence. 131 Carter St. s18d

## Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and probably Friday not much change in temperature.

## Seymour Temperatures.

The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures as shown by the government thermometers at the Seymour volunteer weather observation station and reported by J. Robert Blair, observer. The figures are for twenty-four hours ending at noon:

	MAX	MIN
September 17, 1908,	89	54

Mr. Marshall has been a student of ancient history. Is it possible he is posted better on the Institutes of Justinian than on the acts of the Republican party in his state? He asks: "Why this sudden zeal on the temperance question?" There is nothing sudden about it. For four and thirty years the Republican party has been filled with this zeal, as its platforms since 1874 and its performance in office since 1895 testify. More interesting than that, however, is the new fact made patent by Mr. Marshall in the shadow of the Terre Haute Brewing company's plant, that he is with the beer-makers and whisky sellers, body and soul. If in office, he would veto any bill passed by the legislature which had not their approval. Good-bye to county local option or any other kind of community self-government, if Tom Marshall be governor of Indiana!

## Scottsburg Fair.

The fair at Scottsburg is in progress this week and reports from there indicate that the fair is better than in the past and that the attendance is good.



## Symptoms of Worms

This condition exists much more generally than most parents are willing to admit. And yet it is perhaps the most insidiously dangerous disorder of childhood. Watch for flushed cheeks, lassitude, lack of appetite, picking of the nose by growing children, and have

**DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE**

always ready in the house. It is not merely a worm-expelling agent—it is the most efficient general tonic ever prescribed, and has been since thirty years before the Civil War. Sold by all first-class druggists in 50c. and 35c. bottles.

Jayne's Expectant is the oldest and most reliable remedy known for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cold in the Chest, Bronchitis, Pleurisy and similar ailments.

## PERSONAL.

Alex Bollinger transacted business in Mitchell today.

Alfred Joseph, of Hayden, was in the city yesterday.

P. J. O'Connor made a business trip west this morning.

Martin Hodapp transacted business in Indianapolis today.

L. M. Frazer was a west bound passenger this forenoon.

Dr. M. F. Gerrish was a passenger to Louisville this morning.

Miss Nina Ewing went to Indianapolis yesterday afternoon.

B. F. Parker returned home this morning from a short trip east.

George Veshlage went to Scottsburg this morning to attend the fair.

Dr. A. G. Osterman went to Medora this morning on a professional call.

Caleb Powers and his manager, Mr. Green, went to Indianapolis this morning.

Tip Ross is here from St. Louis on a visit with his parents, J. A. Ross and wife.

Ezra Mattingly, of Washington, transacted business in Seymour Wednesday.

Zella Nicholas went to Scottsburg this morning to visit relatives and friends.

W. W. Tabb and wife returned home last night from an extended visit in Kentucky.

Mrs. Samuel Baker, of Mill street, has gone to Vincennes and Princeton on a visit.

Mrs. Roy Kent went to Louisville this morning to attend the Kentucky State Fair.

J. L. Hunsucker returned to Medora this morning after transacting business here.

Mrs. Calvin Bedel went to Holton this afternoon to attend a meeting of the Dunkards.

Mrs. J. B. Snow and Mrs. Belle Perkhiser are attending the fair at Scottsburg today.

Dr. L. M. Davis and Miss Eva Day, of Hayden attended the Power's lecture last evening.

Marion Able and wife and son Harry went to Scottsburg today to attend the fair and visit relatives.

Miss Amelia Schepman went to Indianapolis this morning to spend a few days with relatives.

Mrs. Wm. Matlock returned yesterday from Medora, where she was with her son, Dr. Neal Matlock.

Mr. F. Breitfield, who has been attending the Kentucky State Fair several days, returned home this forenoon.

R. Harry Miller, who is interested with Governor Hanly in a farm over in Jennings County, was here today.

Mrs. Hannah Tucker, who was here on a visit with her sister, Mrs. H. McGeary, has gone to Newtown, Ohio.

Rev. U. M. McGuire, who is conducting a meeting at Uniontown, was here this morning accompanied by L. C. Gillespie.

Mrs. R. O. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, and Mrs. Clara H. Bradshaw, of Lebanon, are here the guests of their niece, Mrs. E. A. Remy.

Miss Minnie Tegarden, of Columbus, who has been visiting Miss Anna E. Carter went to Orleans this morning to visit her parents.

Miss Leota Henderson went to Brownstown this morning to attend the Teachers' Institute. She will go to Tampico Monday to take up her school duties.

Mrs. S. T. Walker, and daughter, who have been visiting T. A. Reed and family, returned to their home in Selma, Ala., this morning. Mrs. Frank Cook accompanied them as far as Louisville.

## Formally Charged With Murder.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17.—Mrs. Fred Cassel, colored, who was shot by her husband at their home in Hadley street, Monday night, is dead at the city hospital as the result of her injuries. Cassel, who was captured an hour after the shooting, has been formally charged with murder. Cassel went to his home Monday evening and found his wife preparing to go out. When she refused to tell him where she was going he put a bullet in her body.

## Twelve Charges Against Attorney.

South Bend, Ind., Sept. 17.—The disbarment committee in the case of Joseph Talbot, prosecutor, who is the Democratic nominee for re-election, has presented its charges to Judge Walter A. Funk, in the St. Joseph circuit court. The committee charges that Talbot has been guilty of willful violation of his duties as an attorney and enumerates twelve specific charges, all of which are sensational.

## Shelbyville Entertains Methodists.

Shelbyville, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Indiana Methodist conference will be in session until next Tuesday. On that day appointments for the year will be announced. The address of welcome was delivered by Isaac Carter, an attorney of this city, and the response was made by Bishop David E. Moore of Cincinnati. The conference sermon was delivered by Rev. William Burton Farmer.

## ARGUMENT.

Your mother used Gold Medal Flour. You can't find better. Don't try. MARTHA

## BIT OF HOOSIER NATURE FAKING

Cat and Rat Members of the Same Secret Society.

## STRANGE FRIENDSHIP NOTED

On Unimpeachable Evidence There Is Related at Columbus a Tale of a Cat and a Rat and the Singular State of Friendship Between the Two Revealed in a Meeting That Was Witnessed by Several Persons Who Vouch for the Truthfulness of the Story.

Columbus, Ind., Sept. 17.—John Carr of this city has a cat that has failed to make good. Everybody in Columbus knows John Carr and everybody knows that his word is as good as his bond, so when he tells the story there is no one in this place, at least, that will doubt it. Mr. Carr's cat was sitting near a hole in an alley fence, gazing complacently at the view through the hole, when a full-grown rat came in view in the alley. The cat did not move, and people who were watching expected the rat to scamper away. But instead of making a hurried getaway the rat came closer to the cat and finally, to the astonishment of those who were witnesses, put its paws on the cat's head, and some sort of goo-goo conversation took place between the cat and the rat. Then the rat crawled through the hole, joined the cat and they walked away together.

## USED CHLOROFORM

Lafayette Burglar Came Near Killing Entire Family.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 17.—An attempt was made to chloroform the family of J. H. Wilson, in South Twentieth street, and had it not been for the fact that the fumes from the drug made Mrs. Wilson sick and caused an investigation, five lives probably would have been sacrificed. The motive is believed to have been robbery, the chloroform having been poured on the carpet of a downstairs bedroom, through an open window.

Miss Catherine Collins, a guest from Logansport, who occupied the room in which the drug was poured, is seriously ill. She was unconscious when found and remained so for several hours. The police are making an investigation.

## Lakes Lower Than Usual.

Warsaw, Ind., Sept. 17.—While practically every other county in the state is suffering for want of water, Kosciusko county, which has not been visited by a rain in nearly six weeks, is far from dry. This condition is due to the fact that there are thirty-seven lakes in the county, of which Wawasee lake is the largest and Tippecanoe lake the next largest. The water in Center lake, in this city, is now lower than it has been in fifteen years. It is seven feet lower than it was April 17. Similar conditions are found at the other lakes, although not as marked.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.  
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## JOURNEYING IN LAND OF DREAMS

Impracticable Democratic Proposition for Trust Control.

Convincing Exposition of Fallacy of Bryan's Panacea for Solving Problems of Modern Business.

(From Gov. Hughes' Youngstown speech.)

When we consider remedies that are proposed for the trusts, we find ourselves journeying in a land of dreams. Again the magician of 1896 waves his wand. At a stroke difficulties disappear and the complex problems of modern business are forgotten in the fascination of the simple panacea. And, as the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1 was to destroy the curse of gold, so the new found specific of equal perfection is to remove the equal of industrial oppression. The delusion of 1908 is comparable only to that of twelve years ago.

The first suggestion is that the law should prevent a duplication of directors among competing corporations. However advisable it may be to have independent directorates of competing corporations, it would seem still more important to have independent stockholders, for a majority of the stockholders of a corporation choose the directors. If a law were passed preventing the duplication of directors it would easily be evaded in the selection of men who would represent the same interests. The most ordinary experience shows that it is not necessary to serve on a board of directors in order to control its proceedings. Whatever the advantage of such a law as is proposed, it hardly rises to the dignity of a "remedy," or vindicates its title to a place in an imposing scheme of reform outlined in a national platform.

But the more important proposal is "that any manufacturing or trading corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be required to take out a federal license before it shall be permitted to control as much as 25 per cent of the product in which it deals." A license is permission, and the object of the remedy is not to regulate large businesses, but to destroy trusts. Hence the supposed efficiency of the plan is to be found in the prohibition of the control by any such corporation "of more than 50 per cent of the total amount of any product consumed in the United States." This is another delusion of ratio.

It might be interesting to inquire what is the meaning of "any product consumed in the United States." Does it refer to a class of commodities? And, if so, how shall the classes be defined? Or does it refer to each separate article of commerce? And, if so, what account does this proposal take of the skill and initiative of manufacturers who have built up a more or less exclusive trade in particular articles, often protected by trade-marks, although in most active competition with other articles designed for the same general purpose and seeking the same market? In a desire to correct the evils of business are we to place an embargo upon honest endeavor whose activities present none of the abuses requiring remedies? And, if not, what statutory definitions shall be found to be adequate and just if we lay down our prohibition in terms of volume or ratio of business and not in terms of right and wrong? If we adopt Mr. Bryan's proposal, to what period of production is the prohibition to apply? Is the excess for a day or for a month to be considered? Or is the average production for a year to be taken? And what system shall be devised by which suitable information may be furnished in the nature of danger signals along the routes of trade so that the manufacturer may know when he is about to exceed the prescribed ratio? He may justly be required to govern his own conduct, but how shall he be apprised of the conduct of others upon which is to depend his guilt or innocence?

The patent laws confer a true monopoly in the exclusive right to manufacture and sell. Are these laws to be repealed because a "private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable?"

### Bryan's Grade Reasoning.

An example of Mr. Bryan's reasoning is found in his statement that "when a corporation controls 50 per cent of the total product it supplies forty millions of people with that product." There are, of course, specialties which have a limited market and are used by a relatively small number of the people of the United States. More than 50 per cent, and indeed even as much as 100 per cent of the trade in such articles may be in the control of a particular corporation. This may, in fact, be relatively a small corporation. It may never have aspired to the unsavory renown of a "trust." But by prosecuting its particular line with fidelity and meeting satisfactorily a limited want; or by reason of some secret processes or advantage of experience, it may control the trade in a given article of commerce. Or, suppose a concern controls the whole trade in some useful byproduct which it has found it advantageous to make, is the trade to be prohibited?

The Democratic platform makes no

## NO RETREAT



THE SENTINEL STANDS FIRMLY IN DEFENSE OF HIS FLAG.

—From the Baltimore American.

exceptions to cover such cases, and we have learned that it is equally "binding as to what it omits."

If we could imagine such a crude prohibition to be enacted into law, and to be regarded as valid, what would be the effect? Mr. Bryan, with his usual readiness, suggests that the concern may sell as much of its plants as are not needed to produce the amount allowed by law. He speaks as though every manufacturing concern had as many fully equipped units of production as would correspond to any given percentage of trade which it might be required to lop off. Plants are not so easily dismembered. Reduction in output means reduction in work, reduction in the number of men employed and curtailment of the efficiency of a going concern. Let us suppose a concern which controls 80 per cent of a given product—that is to say, makes and sells \$8,000,000 in value out of a total trade in the product amounting to \$10,000,000. Is it to be compelled to reduce its output to \$2,000,000 because only \$2,000,000 in value are made by others? Then, if it could sell a part of its plant on Mr. Bryan's theory, what should it sell? Should it sell off enough to reduce its capacity to \$5,000,000, and allow three-fifths of its plant to remain idle until others developed a capacity for handling the other \$5,000,000? Should it assume that the total trade will increase and is not always to remain at \$10,000,000, and hence retain a larger portion of its plant in idleness? Or suppose a concern controls 100 per cent of the trade in some article, what plants shall it retain? It can produce nothing until others produce; but it may produce an amount equal to the production of others, and it hopes the trade will grow. What a vision of business uncertainty and confusion, of idle and impaired plants, of the ruin of workmen whose lives have clustered around particular industries and who depend upon their continued efficiency, is presented by this fanciful remedy for the destruction of trusts!

Apart from this, if the dissolution were effected in the manner desired and portions of plants could be sold and were sold as suggested, to whom would the sale be made? Would it be necessarily to foes or to those ambitious to be competitors and anxious to take advantage of its plight?

This proposal in its utter disregard of the facts of business, in its substitution of the phantasies of the imagination for the realities of life, stamps the Democratic platform with the fatal stamp of 1896. The commerce and industry of this country, the interests of its wage earners and of its interdependent masses, who must rely upon the stability of business, cannot afford to give license to such vagaries.

In the solemnity with which this proposal has been declared, and the insistence with which it is advocated, we find an appropriate test of the capacity of our opponents to deal wisely with the problems of the day.

### HOW TAFT WAS SOUGHT BY M'KINLEY.

The Manner in Which the Republican Candidate Was Called to a Larger Sphere of Action.

One afternoon early in 1900, when Judge William H. Taft was dictating a decision of the United States Court in the Federal Building in Cincinnati, a telegram was placed in his hands. He tore off the envelope and was surprised to find a telegram from President William McKinley, reading:

"I shall take it as a great favor if you will call on me some time next week."

Judge Taft guessed at the meaning of the summons and guessed wrong. He went to Washington and was shown into a room at the White House, where he met the President and Secretary Long of the Navy. Later, Elihu Root, the Secretary of War, came in. Then, to use Mr. Taft's own words:

"Mr. McKinley said that he wanted to send me to the Philippines to help in the work of establishing civil government as the army moved on. I thought of my place on the bench and hesitated. Besides, I believed and said we could get along without the Philippines."

"But we have them and must take care of them," the President replied. "You are at the turning of the ways in your life," Mr. Root then observed. "The bench is the easy road. You can stay there and be comfortable. On the contrary, the Philippines will demand personal sacrifices and risks and much hard work, but you will have an opportunity of doing your country a very great service." I went home, and argued the matter for two weeks."

The telegram to Cincinnati opened the door of American history to William H. Taft and made him the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

### Obligations of Civil War.

Money indebtedness is not the only obligation we incurred and assumed in the great civil war. There was a still greater debt, an everlasting obligation that could never be paid in full. But in the years that have followed, the Republican party has inaugurated and developed pension laws under which over three and one-half billion dollars have been paid to disabled veterans or to the survivors of those who gave their lives for their country and their flag. This pension system, a product of the policy of the Republican party, has no precedent in history and no equal in justice and generosity among the nations of the earth.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Colonel Bryan laments the "discrimination that has been going on against the farmer" in electing so few tillers of the soil to Congress and the Senate. What troubles him chiefly, however, is the discrimination which the whole American nation exercises against a certain farmer of Lincoln, Neb., in declining to elect him to the White House.—New York Tribune.

### TAFT COMES FROM GOOD STOCK.

Family Ranked Among the Plain People for Many Years.

The Tafts—those who at present are the Tafts—hall ancestrally from Uxbridge, Mass. They say that Tafts are so thick in Uxbridge that even a woman can't throw a stone without hitting one.

Some years ago—in 1874, to be exact—there was a Taft reunion in Uxbridge, to which descendants of the original Robert Taft came flocking from all parts of the country. One of the conspicuous features of the affair was a historical address by Alphonso Taft, father of the present Republican candidate. He traced the history of various branches of the family, and when he came to the one to which he and his children belonged he said:

"Our family have not embarked much upon national politics, except that they have shared in the battles of the country when national independence was to be won, and also when the Union was at stake. But brilliant political careers have not been characteristic of the Tafts in the past. It is not safe to say what may be in store for them. There is a tide in the affairs of men and also of families."

This is taken from the account of the reunion published at the time. Alphonso Taft would perhaps have been somewhat dazzled if he could have foreseen how quickly and brilliantly the family would proceed to "embark upon national politics." He himself started the turn of the tide which he predicted. It seems to be reaching its flood in the career of the son who that year was entering Yale.

As Alphonso Taft described his immediate ancestors one sees where his son got certain characteristics. Peter Taft (1715) was "a large, good-looking man of magnanimous disposition." He had four sons.

Aaron, the candidate's ancestor, was also so magnanimous that he lost money by indorsing a friend's notes; he was a man "of great intelligence and integrity." And then, going somewhat further back, there was Captain William Taft, who took Blarney Castle in the sixteenth century "by blarney quite as much as by military prowess." Good stock was Captain William from which to make a twentieth century Secretary of War William.

### A Grand Record.

The Republican party is not only rich in men, but rich in practical and beneficial principles—it is rich too in its record, in promises performed and pledges fulfilled, and so we are for party and party principles first and will acquiesce in the choice of the majority, rallying around the standard bearer who will carry us again to victory.—Hon. James S. Sherman.

Mr. Bryan might make a hit in the Rocky Mountain States by proposing a federal guaranty of mining stock deposits.—Omaha Bee.

## VIEWS OF AN EXPERT.

### Shall Banks Be Made Liable for One Another's Debts?

Recognized Authority on Financial Questions Discusses Practical Bearings of Proposed Guaranty Plan.

(By George E. Roberts, former Director of the Mint.)

The proposal to require the banks of the country to guarantee each other's deposits owes its present strength to the financial disturbance of last fall. It is urged as a means of preventing panics, and there is no disagreement about the desirability of accomplishing that purpose. Most of us agree that a repetition of the conditions which existed last fall should be made impossible, but this is by no means the only way to do it, or the best way.

For years the advocates of comprehensive currency reform have pointed out that with \$14,000,000,000 of bank deposits in the country and only about \$3,000,000,000 of money all told in the country, both in the banks and out, there should be some method provided by which, on the basis of good assets, the supply of lawful currency could be readily increased to meet exceptional demands, whether such demands were due to seasons of unusual business activity or to alarm among depositors. Their foresight and arguments did not avail, but they are hardly to be swept off their feet now by impatient zeal for this new, and, as they regard it, ill-considered scheme. They stand for a complete and scientific treatment of the subject.

The guaranty of deposits is a crude and imperfect remedy at best. It does not recognize or attempt to cure the defects in our banking and currency systems, but aims only at persuading depositors not to draw their deposits. The losses to depositors by the failure of national banks has become an insignificant percentage, and is growing less every year, as a result of natural evolutionary progress in banking. The standards are being constantly raised, and the efficiency of official inspection and supervision constantly improved. The true line of development is not by any revolutionary policy, but by holding individual bankers to yet stricter account, and at the same time enabling every properly conducted bank to readily obtain a supply of currency to meet all demands upon it.

The fundamental weakness in our currency system is in the fact that it is not readily responsive to the needs of the country. The legitimate demand for money varies from year to year, and from season to season in the same year. It is a familiar fact that there is a great deal more business to be handled from September 1st to December 31st each year than in any other four months of the year, but there is no more money in the country unless gold is imported for the purpose.

### Would Lead to Reckless Banking.

As a remedial measure the guaranty of bank deposits is not only inadequate, but it is worse than inadequate, for it proposes to overturn the principle of individual responsibility by means of which the banking business has been raised to its present high standards, and upon which all individual and social progress is based.

The proposal contemplates that the public shall be relieved entirely from the exercise of judgment and discrimination in the choice of banks, and while it is highly desirable that all banks shall be made safe, to the end that even the most ignorant and confiding may be protected, it is still true that an alert public opinion has great influence in maintaining proper banking standards. We cannot afford to do without that influence.

Under present conditions the investments, the personal habits, the general character and abilities of the banker are under the constant scrutiny of the community, and a matter of public interest. Notwithstanding occasional instances in which the public has been deceived, it may be stated as a general proposition that an unblemished character and a reputation for good business ability and conservative judgment have been necessary to success in the banking business. The public looks over the individual who is to receive, and invest and be responsible for its money with some discrimination, and the elimination of the unit by the scrutiny and composite judgment of the community is a factor of the highest value in maintaining the standards of the banking business. It is, however, a factor entirely overlooked by the advocates of this scheme.

They calculate the insignificant percentage of loss to total deposits under present conditions, and assume that no greater losses would occur after character ceased to be a factor in the business, and all deposits were given blindly to whoever would bid highest for them. To the objection that this elimination of character as a factor in the acquisition of deposits must tend to promote reckless banking, reply is made that bankers will be deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their own money. The reply misses the point. All men are not deterred from recklessness by fear of losing their own money, but reckless men are now,

as a rule, kept out of the banking business by the unwillingness of the public to entrust money to their care.

### Careful Banking Best.

Under present conditions there are compensations in favor of careful and conservative banking. There are people who are not influenced in their selection of a bank by the highest rate of interest offered on deposits, and who have their suspicions aroused by the tender of exceptional inducements. They know that such offers put a strain upon the business, and they deliberately prefer to place their money with a banker who will not subject himself to such strain. These depositors esteem safety above all other considerations, and they are numerous enough to exercise a very wholesome restraint upon reckless tendencies in the business. A banker now prizes the reputation of doing a safe business, and cannot afford to have a reputation for imprudence and speculative inclinations. And yet, although held in check by these powerful considerations, the pressure of competition carries the business near the danger line even now. There is too much competition for deposits, and the ambitions of the more venturesome members of the fraternity, and the pace they set, puts the whole system under strain.

But what are likely to be the conditions in the business when the public is no longer concerned about the management of a bank, and all the restraints for conservatism and restraints upon recklessness are removed? The considerations which in the past have tended to safeguard the business and advance its standards would be gone. The public would care nothing for the personality of the banker. Instead of looking to the institution which received the deposits, the depositor would rely on an outside fund. A banker might bet all the deposits on horse races without the fact becoming a matter of any concern to his customers.

And how would the conservative, prudent banker fare under these conditions? The legitimate reward for maintaining that character would be lost to him. He would get no deposits unless he bid as high for them as his rivals, for the government would stand behind the latter, and assure the public that they were just as safe as he, and tax him to make them so. In short the reckless and incompetent people, who are now either excluded from the banking business, or held in check by the distrust which a discriminating public feels towards them, would make the pace to which everybody else in the banking business would be obliged to conform or get out of the business.

### Would Demoralize Business.

The hardest competitor in any line of business is the incompetent or dishonest man who does anything to get business. Such people get into the banking business even now, but their number and influence for mischief would be greatly increased if they were backed up by unlimited credit. In other lines there may be some question as to the quality or service offered by rivals, but all bankers deal in the same kind of money, and if deposits were made a joint liability, there is no reason why they should not go to the bankers who offer the greatest inducements to attract them. The careful banker would have no off-set or protection against demoralizing competition, and he would be placed in the strange position of being liable for his competitor's obligations.

All efforts to make it appear that the interests of bankers are on one side of this question and the interests of depositors on the other are untrue to the facts. Nothing that in the long run is harmful to the banking business, that puts it under strain and tends to lower its standards, can be beneficial to depositors or the public. It cannot be advantageous to the community to have its savings and working capital pass into the hands of the venturesome class of bankers who will bid most for them. The actual waste and loss through unwise investments would inevitably increase. It would fall at first on the conservative bankers and penalize them. Instead of an elimination of the unfit, which is the true process of evolution, the tendency would be to an elimination of the best. Eventually the burden of increasing waste would have to be borne by all depositors and the whole community.

### Oklahoma Trial Inconclusive.

The fact that the first bank failure in Oklahoma after the law went into effect, was followed by immediate reimbursement of the depositors, proves nothing as to the practicability of the system in the long run. The fact that the State banks of Oklahoma have gained deposits since the system went into operation, while national banks within the State have lost, if true, proves nothing as to the merits of the system. The law itself requires that all public deposits must be kept in banks that belong to the system, and this provision alone would cause a considerable transfer of deposits and influence some banks to join the system. The real test of the policy will come in its influence upon the banking business in the long run. Will it tend to secure more careful and prudent investment of the vast sums which the people of the country keep in banks, or will it tend to weaken the personal responsibility for these funds and divert them into incapable and wasteful hands. It is a superficial view which lays all emphasis upon the immediate results of the law and gives no consideration to its violation of fundamental principles and the consequences which must follow.



# BRYAN AS PROPHET FAILS TO QUALIFY

Disasters He Foretold Never Come to Pass.

OPPOSITE IS ALWAYS TRUE.

Gold Standard Does Not Slay, Nor Does It Write Future In Blood.

As a prophet William Jennings Bryan has never been a success. The calamities which he has foretold would have brought unlimited disaster to the country if they had ever been realized. But they never came to pass. The harrowing pictures which he painted were merely figments of his imagination, based on absolutely no foundation whatever.

It is well to have Americans remember that prophecies uttered by the orator of the Platte must be discounted fully 100 per cent, for all signs indicate that he feels the fates once more and is about to begin prophesying again. A male Cassandra, Mr. Bryan might by this time have learned that the forecast of evil will never be believed by those who have found that in the past his vaticinations have been but empty air.

"Driving Country to Ruin."

For instance, when Mr. Bryan was a member of the House of Representatives in 1892 he was absolutely certain that protection was driving the country headlong to rack and ruin, and in his speech delivered March 16 of that year he drew the following agonizing pictures:

"Protection has been our cannibal tree, and as one after another of our farmers has been driven by the force of circumstances upon that tree and has been crushed within its folds his companions have stood around and shouted, 'Great is protection!' \* \* \* Thus in every State, so far as these statistics have been collected, the proportion of home owning farmers is decreasing and that of tenant farmers increasing. This means but one thing. It means a land of landlords and tenants, and, backed by the history of every nation that has gone down, I say to you that no people can continue a free people under a free government when the great majority of its citizens are tenants of a small minority. Your system (protective tariff) has driven the farm owner from his land and substituted the farm tenant."

How far this picture portrays the America of to-day or the America of any year since he made that speech any American can answer. Even in Mr. Bryan's own State he can find an answer right at his doors, for the farm lands of Nebraska have doubled in value.

"Murderous Gold Standard."

But during the four years succeeding that speech Mr. Bryan's agitation grew no less nor did the demon which he had raised in his own imagination hide with diminished head, for in 1896 he again saw destitution threatening the country. He had a remedy for it, a panacea, a fetish which he held up for worship—free silver. Here are some of the things Mr. Bryan said would happen if the gold standard were continued:

"I reply that if protection has slain its thousands the gold standard has slain its tens of thousands."—From speech at Democratic National Convention, July, 1896.

"Do not let the Republicans beguile you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold."—From speech at Erie, Pa., August, 1896.

"Ah, my friends, there is another reason why people have gone into the cities and left the farms. It is because your legislation has been causing the foreclosure of mortgages upon the farms. \* \* \* Mark my words! If the gold standard goes on and people continue to complain, the gold standard advocates instead of trying to improve the condition of the people will be recommending that you close your schools so that the people will not realize how much they are suffering."—From speech at Monmouth, Ill., October, 1896.

But whom has the gold standard slain? What future did it write in blood? What district schools did it close? Again the condition of the country makes a calm reply confuting the impassioned orator.

Campaigning again in 1900 Mr. Bryan decided that imperialism was another danger to the country. If it were continued the Fourth of July would be forgotten by all Americans and the "spirit of '76" would become a thing of the past. Speaking at Lincoln, Mr. Bryan said:

Sees Death of Patriotism.

"The light this year will be to carry out the sentiment of that song we have so often repeated, 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee.' If we lose our children and our children's children will not succeed to the spirit of that song, and celebration of the Fourth of July will pass away, few the spirit of the empire will be upon us."

If there any spot in these United States where the spirit of 1776 is dead

and forgotten and the Fourth of July a meaningless date on the calendar?

One of the most ridiculous of these prophecies was contained in a speech Mr. Bryan made in support of Judge Parker during the campaign of 1904, when he attacked President Roosevelt bitterly. This prophecy had it that military despotism was sure to follow the decrease in the size of the standing army. In this speech Mr. Bryan also emphasized the fact that he was then and always would be a firm believer in the principle of free silver. He summed up his position on this question in the following sentence:

"I believe to-day in the principles set forth at Chicago and Kansas City (16 to 1) and shall continue to fight for those principles."

## THE VERMONT ELECTION.

Result of Victory Indicates Undiminished Majorities for Republicans in November.

Raymond, the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, who is regarded as one of the most reliable political writers in the country, regards the result of the Vermont election as presaging absolute victory for Mr. Taft. In a recent special dispatch to the Tribune Raymond said:

"Practically speaking, the result of Tuesday's election is more favorable to the Republicans than they had any right to expect, because there has been no determined campaign for the purpose of making a good showing in Vermont and few of the big guns of the party have been put on the stump there this year."

"There is, of course, a slight falling off in the vote of both Republicans and Democrats, as compared with four years ago, but this was entirely to be expected, because at that time Roosevelt was the nominee of his party for president, and the result in Vermont in that year was merely a forerunner of the tremendous landslide which took place all over the country."

"As it is, the plurality of over 29,000 at yesterday's election is taken to be an indication that, while the campaign this year is not to be a sensational one, the election of Mr. Taft is foreshadowed by a safe majority."

"If Vermont can be taken as an index of the condition of public opinion throughout the country, it means that in the November election, whatever strength the Independence League develops in the other States will come almost exclusively from Bryan and not from Taft."

"The Vermont Democrats, while few in number, are extremely rockribbed in their sentiments. They make a point of going to the polls year after year and carry on a hopeless fight merely because they want to set a good example to the Democrats in other States. In 1896 they repudiated Bryan and the free silver heresy, and they did it largely by staying at home on election day. The result was a plurality of a little over 40,000 for McKinley, which has been a record in Vermont elections. In the State elections of 1900 and 1904 the Democratic vote was practically stationary."

## Taft's Religion.

A Consistent Christian with No Spot Upon His Record of Private Conduct and Public Service.

To dispose of questions which should not be asked as speedily as possible let us say that Mr. Taft is a member of the Unitarian church. That was the church of his parents, and he has never separated himself from it. His wife, however, is an Episcopalian, and he worships more often beside her in her church.

These are the facts, which are utterly and absolutely unimportant. The matter of a man's religion has no rightful place in consideration of his fitness for the presidency. The constitution of the nation, ordained and established "to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity," expressly places the very suggestion of such thought outside the pale of patriotism.

No words can be clearer than these from our country's fundamental law. "No religious test ever shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

The numerous queries about Mr. Taft's religious belief shows simply the extent to which his enemies have gone to rouse some prejudice against him. Since there was no spot upon his whole clean record of private conduct and public service to which they could point to Taft's detriment they displayed their willingness to descend to any depth of petty, cowardly, contemptible attack that might do him harm.—Philadelphia North American.

## Union Labor Vote.

Hon. William H. Buchanan is one of the leading union men of western New York and in 1907 was the Democratic candidate for assemblyman in Chautauque county. This is what he has to say of the effort of Mr. Gompers to turn the labor vote over to Mr. Bryan:

"I am a union labor man, and I want to say further that no man can carry the labor vote into the Democratic camp. I know how union labor men feel in this city, and three-fourths of them will stand by the Republican party because only in that way have they the assurance of freedom from the business disturbance that Mr. Bryan promises for at least four years if he can be elected. We workingmen can't earn wages if statesmen are put in office to disturb business and make trouble."

# TRYING TO HOOD- WINK NEGROES

Democrats Pursuing Their Usual Double Faced Policy.

Upholding Disfranchisement In the South While Forming Colored Bryan Clubs in West.

(From the Baltimore Sun, Dem.)

General Winfield S. Hancock, who was the Democratic nominee for President in 1880, declared the tariff was principally a "local question"—that is to say, a Pennsylvania Democrat might be a protectionist for protection's sake, while a Democrat in Georgia or in Iowa might hold fast to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. The Massachusetts Democrat might be a free trader without reservation of any kind, while the West Virginia Democrat might be a free trader only with respect to commodities which were not produced by his own State. General Hancock's pronouncement was considered an ingenious evasion of the tariff issue, but it did not produce harmony in the Democratic party, and the general was defeated.

Twenty-eight years have passed since General Hancock defined the tariff as a local question upon which the Democrats of each State were free to act with regard chiefly to local interests. The principle which he then formulated seems to have been adopted by Democrats in the West in respect to the relation of the Democratic party to the negro. Last week the West Virginia Democratic convention embodied in its platform planks demanding certain qualifications for voters, designed to disfranchise many negroes. Their platform also contains a declaration in favor of separate coaches for white and negro passengers on railroads. The West Virginia Democrats not only refuse to hold out the olive branch to the negro and invite him into their fold, but they are determined to limit his political activity by a disfranchising law and to bring him under the operation of a "Jim Crow" law when he travels on the railroads of that State.

## What are the Promises?

Out in Nebraska and in Kansas the Democratic campaign managers are organizing negro voters into Bryan clubs. In Ohio no effort will be spared to secure the support of the negro voters for the Democratic national ticket. What pledges have been given and what inducements have been offered does not appear. But it is a fair inference that the managers have promised to do "something for the negro," perhaps to recognize him in the distribution of offices, if Mr. Bryan should be elected, and also to take such action as the negroes may demand in respect to the reinstatement of the negro battalion dismissed from the army by President Roosevelt for the attack on Brownsville. Last week when the West Virginia Democrats were declaring for a disfranchisement law and for a "Jim Crow" law, the Democratic convention in the Twelfth Congressional district of Ohio adopted a platform favoring "the enactment of laws which shall accord to all men accused of wrongdoing, whether soldiers or civilians, a fair and impartial trial and an opportunity to be heard before conviction or punishment." This apparently refers to the Brownsville incident. It may also have a broader meaning and a more extended application and may be susceptible of an interpretation which will make Southern Democrats open their eyes with amazement and possibly with apprehension.

## Race Question "Local Issue?"

There seems to be no ground for reasonable doubt that the Democratic campaign managers in the West, in the effort to secure negro support for their national ticket, are acting upon the principle that the race question is only a "local issue." It is evident that the South does not approve this plan of campaign, but is powerless to check it. The Democracy of the South is in full accord with the position taken by the West Virginia Democrats last week. And yet it is assumed by those who are trying to get negroes to support Mr. Bryan that the South will act in hearty co-operation with the Ohio, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois Democrats, who are welcoming the negro into free fellowship in the Democratic party and probably promising to annul the decision of President Roosevelt in the Brownsville matter. The theory of Western Democrats that the race problem is merely a local issue is calculated to give the South much concern. Many Democrats in that section may question whether it is worth while to elect a Democratic president who may open wide the door of political opportunity to the negro.

Mr. Bryan criticises Mr. Taft for adding to the Republican platform. In the meantime the number of "paramount issues" which Mr. Bryan subtracted from the Democratic platform would fill several large volumes.—Omaha Bee.

Honors are easy again. Every time Mr. Taft buys a new horse Mr. Bryan mounts a new hobby.—Omaha Bee.

## THE ISSUE AND PARTY RECORD.

Will the People Trust Experiment-  
alists and Theorists?  
(From Sherman's Speech of Acceptance.)

The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved, shall a party of demonstrated capacity in administrative affairs be continued in power, shall the reigns of government be placed in experienced hands, or do the people prefer to trust their destinies to an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists, whose only claim to a history is a party name they pilfered?

With a record of four decades of wise legislation; two score years of faithful administration; offering its fulfilled pledges as a guaranty of its promises for the future, the Republican party appeals to the people and, with full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, awaits the rendition of the November verdict.

DENIES THAT BRYAN  
"COULD DO NO HARM."

Congressman Burke Says Office of President Is Infinitely More Powerful Than Congress.

Congressman James Francis Burke, of Pittsburg, in an address on "The Powers of the President," says:

"The American people can make no greater mistake than to elect Mr. Bryan on the assumption that he can do no harm in the face of an adverse Senate. As between the executive and legislative departments of the government, the former has infinitely greater power to rule and ruin than the latter."

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan are wholly different types of men. Each possesses a strong individual character, which would certainly assert itself in the White House. What either of these men would do during a four years' term in the White House is causing as much anxiety among thoughtful Americans as the mere matter of election alone."

"As a disturber of moneys the President is without a rival in the world. Through the agencies under his control he will this year disburse a billion dollars, showing the great things we are doing in addition to the unparalleled list of the world's achievements."

"In view of the fact that during the fifteen years of Bryan leadership the States controlled by his party have decreased from 28 to 12, the number of Senators from 43 to 31, the number of Representatives in Congress from 220 to 164, and in that time the Democratic party was in control of the ground, whereas it is now, as a consequence of his teachings, a hopelessly heterogeneous mass of Populist elements, the American people can see little prospects of a constructive policy if Mr. Bryan should succeed."

## LABOR WORLD FOR TAFT.

Characterizes Him as True Friend of the Workingman.

(From the Concord (N. H.) Monitor.)

The Labor World comes out strongly in its advocacy of Mr. Taft. It characterizes him a true friend of labor and declares that the unfair attacks of Mr. Gompers will have little or no effect in alienating from him the labor world. It says: "That Secretary Taft is a true friend of labor is certain, and all the untrue, ungenerous, vicious attacks that President Gompers or any one else may make on him cannot prevent him from continuing to be the friend of the wage worker. Organized labor cannot afford to have itself split up into factions on this political issue. That President Gompers is wrong in forcing this most ominous fight is certain, and intelligent wage workers will certainly come to this conclusion."

## Campaign Funds.

"We welcome Mr. Taft to this advanced ground," said Mr. Bryan in one of his numerous interviews since the Denver convention. The ground referred to is Mr. Taft's statement that no campaign contributions would be received from corporations. Mr. Bryan intended to convey the impression that Mr. Taft had come to that determination after the Denver convention. In that the Democratic "peerless one" is not honest. Mr. Taft is a law abiding citizen. Such contributions are unlawful, made so by a law passed by a Republican congress at the instance of a Republican administration of which Judge Taft was a part six months before the Denver convention. Be honest, Mr. Bryan, if you can!

## Bryan's Precinct Republican.

At the recent primary election in Nebraska Lancaster Precinct No. 4, in which is located Fairview, the voting precinct of W. J. Bryan, cast thirty-five Republican votes and twenty-six Democratic. The same precinct last fall cast forty-three Republican votes and thirty-five Democratic, a Democratic loss of slightly more than 1 per cent. When Mr. Bryan lived in town he registered in Precinct A of the Fifth Ward, a polling place which usually could be depended upon to vote about the proportion of three Republicans to one Democrat. At the time he removed to Fairview he remarked jocularly that he was going to a community where the political division was more even, and he hoped in time so to reform Lancaster No. 4 as to make it veer around to his way of thinking.

# REPUBLICAN PARTY AND LABOR

An Equality of Opportunities Secured for Wage Earners.

William H. Taft's Speech of Acceptance Gives Party Record in Behalf of Labor.

(William H. Taft in his speech of acceptance.)

We come now to the question of labor. One important phase of the policies of the present administration has been an anxiety to secure for the wage-earner an equality of opportunity and such positive statutory protection as shall place him on a level in dealing with his employer.

The Republican party has passed an employers' liability act for interstate railroads, and has established an eight hour law for government employees and on government construction. The essence of the reform effected by the former, is the abolition of the fellow-servant rule and the introduction of the comparative negligence theory by which an employee injured in the service of his employer does not lose all his right to recover because of slight negligence on his part.

Then there is the act providing for compensation for injury to government employees, together with the various statutes requiring safety appliances upon interstate commerce railroads for the protection of their employees and limiting the hours of their employment.

These are all instances of the desire of the Republican party to do justice to the wage-earners.

Doubtless a more comprehensive measure for compensation of government employees will be adopted in the future; the principle in such cases has been recognized and in the necessarily somewhat slow course of legislation will be more fully embodied in definite statutes.

The interests of the employer and the employee never differ except when it comes to a division of the joint profit of labor and capital into dividends and wages. This must be a constant source of periodical discussion between the employer and the employee, as indeed are the other terms of the employment.

To give to employees their proper position in such a controversy, to enable them to maintain themselves against employers having great capital, they may well unite, because in union there is strength, and without it, each individual laborer and employee would be helpless. The promotion of the industrial peace through the instrumentality of the trade agreement is often one of the results of such union when intelligently conducted.

There is a large body of laborers, however, skilled and unskilled, who are not organized into unions. Their rights before the law are exactly the same as those of the union men, and are to be protected with the same care and watchfulness.

In order to induce their employer into a compliance with their request for changed terms of employment, workmen have the right to strike in a body.

They have a right to use such persuasion as they may, provided it does not reach the point of duress, to lead their reluctant co-laborers to join them in their union against their employer, and they have a right, if they choose, to accumulate funds to support those engaged in a strike, to delegate to officers the power to direct the action of the union, and to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

## TAFT'S KINDNESS TO BLIND.

Overrules Washington Monument Regulation for Benefit of the Sightless.

The kind heartedness of Mr. Taft and his sincere, common sense sympathy with the unfortunates in this world has just been brought to the attention of the blind in a peculiar way.

Away up in the top of the Washington monument, where thousands go to behold the beauties of the nation's capital, the Columbia Polytechnic institute, which seeks to make it possible for the adult blind of the United States to rise above conditions of dependence by becoming self sustaining, placed on sale souvenir post cards manufactured by its blind. Some sentimental persons took the view that this was undignified and succeeded in having the superintendent of public buildings and grounds order the cards removed. F. E. Cleveland, principal of the institute, appealed to Mr. Taft, then secretary of war and within whose jurisdiction came the office of public buildings and grounds. It took only a few words to convince the secretary that the blind should have the benefit of this privilege, and the cards were again placed on sale in the monument.

"For this action," said Principal Cleveland in discussing the incident, "Mr. Taft deserves the gratitude of every blind person, particularly the progressive blind, who are striving to help their less fortunate fellows."

In Georgia the electors must have a majority, and with Watson, Hilsen and Chafin pulling away from them the Bryanites are becoming apprehensive.

## DEMOCRATIC HOPE SIDETRACKED

Taft and Foraker Shoulder to Shoulder for Republican Principles.

Another Democratic hope has been sidetracked. That was that United States Senator Foraker would not support the Taft candidacy, and would thus impair his chances of carrying the State of Ohio.

The two big Ohioans fittingly met at the G. A. R. reunion in Toledo, and publicly and good-naturedly cast what differences may have existed between them to the air.

Mr. Taft's contribution to the treaty of peace was as follows:

"It is a pleasure for me to be here with Senator Foraker, because when governor of Ohio he gave me my first chance and took a good deal of risk in putting a man of 29 on the bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. We are about to enter—or rather have entered—a great oratorical campaign. It is a pleasure to think in this presence that we are going to stand in the campaign shoulder to shoulder, with the full strength of the Republican party."

In response Senator Foraker denied that enmity had existed between Mr. Taft and himself, and said:

"Under the circumstances I hope I may be pardoned if I say here in this presence—the first time I have had opportunity to say it—that there is not now and so far as I know there never has been the slightest ill feeling of any kind between Mr. Taft and myself."

"If there is anything I have a right to claim beyond another, it is that I am Republican three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. I have my preferences sometimes as to who should receive the honors of the party, and everybody generally finds out what they are. But I am one of those old-fashioned Republicans who settle every such question at the convention. When the Chicago convention nominated Mr. Taft to be the Republican candidate for the Presidency this year, that instant he became my leader. He has been my leader ever since, and he will be my leader until the polls close on the night of the election."

Mr. Foraker followed with an estimate of Judge Taft's fitness for the office he seeks by repeating what Bishop Fallows had said before him.

"I want to repeat it," he said, "that his experience on the bench, in the Philippines, as Secretary of War, in the construction of the Panama Canal, in all the positions he has filled, has been such as to qualify Mr. Taft almost beyond every other man for the Presidency. We are going to elect him, and if he does not make a success of it, it will be his own fault."

Senator Foraker followed this statement with a review of his early acquaintance with Judge Taft, and the favorable impression he then gained of him.

## WHERE SHERMAN STANDS.

Approves Legislation to Improve the Conditions of Labor.

(From Sherman's Speech of Acceptance.)

The Republican party believes in the equality of all men before the law; believes in granting laborers every request that does not seek to accord rights to one man denied to another. Fair-minded labor asks no more, no less, and approves the record of the Republican party because of that party's acts.

I have helped to make my party's record in the enactment of the Eight-Hour law, the Employers' Liability act, the statutes to minimize the hazard of railroad employees, the Child Labor law for the District of Columbia and other enactments designed especially to improve the conditions of labor. I cannot hope to better state my position on injunctions than by a specific endorsement of Mr. Taft's Cincinnati declaration on that subject. That endorsement I make.

## But He Runs on Forever.

(From the New York Sun.)

What will Mr. Bryan say after next election day? Mr. Bryan will insist that he is an optimist. Beaten three times! What of that? He's the one great Democrat! Willing for his fellow men to be beaten once again.

Read the Commoner and learn! Mr. Bryan, Mr. Kern, Shall together on this trip In the old, oft stranded ship. (They have quarters in the stern.)

In this antiquated craft, While they gaze at Mr. Taft Miles ahead—the race near done And by Taft and Sherman won— Mr. Bryan, ever wise, Doubtless will philosophize And to Mr. Kern rectify That remark, already trite, All prepared and often sprung: "Beaten? Yes, but I'm still young! I can wait another four Years, then try the race once more, I have got this thing down pat, I'm the one great Democrat!" —Julian Durand.

## Making or Keeping Promises.

The difference between Mr. Taft's promise of tariff revision and Mr. Bryan's pledges in the same direction is that Mr. Taft if elected will be in position to redeem his pledge, while Mr. Bryan if elected would be powerless to accomplish anything with a Republican Senate arrayed against his free trade plans.—Omaha Bee.



Indianapolis, Columbus and Southern Traction Co.



In effect Sept. 12, 1908.  
THE HOOSIER LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 10:16 a. m., 1:16, 4:16 and 9:16 p. m.

SEYMOUR-INDIANAPOLIS LIMITEDS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and town stops at: 8:16 a. m. and 6:16 p. m.

THE DIXIE LIMITEDS leave Seymour southbound via the I. & L. T. Co. at: 9:09 a. m., 12:09, 4:09 and 8:09 p. m.

LOCAL CARS leave Seymour northbound for Indianapolis and all intermediate points at: 6:53, 8:53 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 4:53, at 6:53, and 7:53 for Indianapolis, 8:53 for Greenwood, 10:20 for Greenwood and 11:55 for Columbus.

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For rates and full information see agents and official time table folders in all cars.

For information regarding freight service, telephone Home Telephone No. 457.

A. A. ANDERSON, Gen. Mgr.  
Seymour, Indiana.

Indianapolis and Louisville Traction Company



In Effect Sept. 12, 1908.  
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A. A. ANDERSON, General Manager.  
Seymour, Ind.

Southern Indiana Railway Co.

TIME TABLE

North Bound.		
	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour	12:30 p.m.	5:35 p.m.
Lv Bedford	1:50 p.m.	6:54 p.m.
Lv Odon	2:58 p.m.	8:00 p.m.
Lv Elkhart	3:08 p.m.	8:10 p.m.
Lv Beehunter	3:20 p.m.	8:22 p.m.
Lv Linton	3:34 p.m.	8:36 p.m.
Lv Jasonville	3:56 p.m.	9:01 p.m.
Ar Terre Haute	4:50 p.m.	9:55 p.m.
South Bound		
	No. 1	No. 3
Lv Terre Haute	7:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Lv Jasonville	7:53 a.m.	12:09 p.m.
Lv Linton	8:12 a.m.	12:29 p.m.
Lv Beehunter	8:24 a.m.	12:41 p.m.
Lv Elkhart	8:36 a.m.	12:55 p.m.
Lv Odon	8:47 a.m.	1:05 p.m.
Lv Bedford	10:05 a.m.	2:20 p.m.
Ar Seymour	11:15 a.m.	3:35 p.m.

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FIGURED OUT BY AVERAGES

Bureau of Labor's Report on the Cost of Living.

FOOD RETAIL PRICES HIGHER

Based Upon Averages for an Eighteen-Year Period, the Consumer Pays More for His Food, but Wage Values Have Been Increasing at the Same Time, So That the Equilibrium of Wages and Cost of Living Is Found to Have Been Pretty Fairly Maintained During This Period.

Washington, Sept. 17.—The average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 3.7 per cent higher in 1907 than in 1906, while retail prices of food were 4.2 per cent higher, according to the July report of the bureau of labor. The regular hours of labor per week were 4-10ths of 1 per cent lower, and the number of employees in establishments investigated by the bureau showed an increase of 1 per cent.

The purchasing power of an hour's wage, as measured by food, was less in 1907 than in 1906, the decrease being 1/2 of 1 per cent. The report shows that as compared with the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899, the average wage per hour in 1907 was 28.8 per cent higher, the number of employees 44.4 per cent greater, and a decrease of 5 per cent in the average hours of labor per week. The retail price of principal articles of food was 20.6 per cent higher in 1907 than for the period 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same ten-year period, the food purchasing power of an hour's wage in 1907 was 6.8 per cent greater.

The report adds that the greatest increase in wages per hour was in the manufacture of cotton goods, the increase being 12.9. In the paper and wood pulp industry there was an increase in wages per hour of 10.1 per cent, in silk, woolen and worsted goods industry 6.4 per cent; in the glass industry and street and sewer work, an increase of 5.8 per cent. Of the establishments investigated, two showed an increase of 10 per cent in hourly wages, eight industries an increase of 5 per cent, and thirty industries an increase of less than 5 per cent. In one industry, iron and steel, there was a decrease of 0.9 per cent in wages. The investigation made by the bureau covers those industries in which the wages paid in one year were \$10,000, 000 or more.

The report represents the retail prices of thirty staple food commodities as sold in sixty-eight localities in the United States by 1,014 dealers. Retail prices of food in 1907 were higher than in any other year of the eighteen-year period above named, being 4.2 per cent higher than in 1906.

TO REJECT RESIGNATION

Irremovable Rectors Pray for Bishop Spalding to Remain.

Peoria, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Rt. Rev. John Lancaster Spalding, the bishop of the diocese of Peoria, may continue at the head of the church in this section in spite of the resignation he recently forwarded to the church authorities at the vatican in Rome.

This decision was arrived at at a meeting of the eleven irremovable priests of the diocese, who were called in conference at the bishop's residence. These are the priests who would be called upon to recommend three priests from whom the pope would select a successor to the bishop in the event that his resignation was accepted.

The meeting was intensely interesting. The bishop was present. After a heart-to-heart talk it was decided to recommend to the pope that the resignation of the distinguished Peorian be refused when it reaches him. As one of the irremovables said to the bishop, "We want you to hold the position until God calls you hence."

Will Know Fate Today.

Fremont, O., Sept. 17.—Congressman Jay F. Laning, tried here on an embezzlement charge, will know his fate some time today, as the case was given to the jury at the completion of two hours' argument today. Attorney Andrews, speaking for himself and Congressman Laning, said he was willing to submit the case without argument. The testimony taking was completed late yesterday with the testimony of James G. Gibbs, president of the Ohio Trust company, an associate of Laning, who corroborated the congressman's testimony that all transactions were without intent to defraud. The state presented no evidence in rebuttal.

Taft to Invade Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Republican state central committee has received advices indicating that Judge Taft will be in Lincoln on Oct. 1 and make an address. The news caused lively interest, inasmuch as Mr. Bryan is expected to be at home on that date and it is proposed that an effort be made to have the two candidates meet at some social function.

EX-GOV. DURBIN USES VERY PLAIN LANGUAGE IN RESPONSE TO CERTAIN NEWSPAPER SLANDERS.

Ex-Governor Winfield T. Durbin, on Thursday night at Indianapolis, made the following statement:

"It is not a habit of mine to pay much attention to newspaper criticisms from a hostile quarter, but I believe that a due regard for my own reputation and the right of the public to know the truth demands that I should make response to statements concerning myself which have recently appeared in the Indianapolis News:

"The News some time ago made the statement in its news columns that either at the instance of the Republican state committee or on my own initiative I had been engaged in soliciting the support of the brewing and distilling interests of Indiana for the Republican state ticket. More recently the News has made this statement of its own the subject of editorial comment, in which it is additionally alleged that I maintain 'close relations' with the brewing interests of the state. There is only one response that can appropriately be made to these statements. They are lies. They were known to be such when they were originally printed in the News and when they were commented upon by the News. The News cannot present a scintilla of corroboration for its statements in this connection. They originated entirely within the News office. They were given publicity, as other statements have been, both in the news and editorial columns of that paper, for the purpose of discrediting me and of embarrassing the Republican state committee and candidates without care as to whether or not they constituted defamation.

"Some time early in the present year the Indianapolis News printed an alleged interview with a gentleman in Anderson and made editorial comment upon it, in which I was charged, in substance, with being a go-between for Mr. McCullough, my brother-in-law, who was then a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor, and Mr. Crawford Fairbanks, representing the brewery interests. I settled this matter by declaring the allegation to be a malicious falsehood. I was told at the time of this publication by seemingly good authority that the story, as originally submitted, did not contain my name, but that the management of the News insisted upon my being involved in it before it would give the matter place in its columns—and my name was written in to supply this demand. On Monday I was told in the lobby of the Claypool hotel that it was claimed that I controlled twenty-two votes in the legislature, and that they were pledged not to be for county local option at the approaching special session. When I asked from whom the information came I was told 'from a News reporter.'

"Another report of similar character was traced to the same source. In view of these facts it is not unfair for me to assume that reports of this character are manufactured within the News office and circulated for the effect they are expected to have, and do not, as a matter of fact, reach the News from any outside source. And if my assumption in this connection is correct, it is only consistent with the usual course of the Indianapolis News when it sets out to accomplish a purpose of its own. It is utterly without conscience in the treatment of those who do not happen to agree with it as to matters of public concern and who prefer to abide by their own judgment and conscience rather than to receive their orders from this publication.

"The News questions my sincerity and that of Republican leadership in the matter of the county local option plank. The day the plank was adopted the Republican party lost in Indiana the support of the brewing and distilling interests. The party has not gained a recruit from that quarter since, and with these interests satisfied with the local option plank in the Democratic state platform, it is childish to claim that any sort of influence, if exerted, would bring this support to the Republican state ticket. It is a denial of what is common knowledge in every Indiana community to claim that these interests do not present a solid front of opposition to the Republican state ticket. That platform was adopted more than four months ago, and during the period that has ensued Republican leaders, from the candidate for governor down, have been engaged in arousing public sentiment in favor of county local option. I have spoken publicly several times within the last few weeks, the last time before the Marion County Republican central committee, and have spoken in no uncertain language in behalf of the county local option plank. What right or reason has the News, other than its desire to support the state ticket standing upon the Democratic local option plank, to question the sincerity of those who for weeks have been engaged all over Indiana fighting the opposition of the very interests in politics which the News pretends to oppose?

"And what of the sincerity of the Indianapolis News? The struggle has been on—what part has it borne in it? Where does it stand? Does anyone know, or can anyone even guess, other than to assert the belief that its decision in the long run will be on the side of self-interest? It professed in the earlier months of the year, I believe, to advocate county local option. While the fight has been on it has given to the people of the state an exhibition in cowardly equivocation

which puts upon it the burden of demonstrating its own sincerity, rather than that of questioning the sincerity of those who are and have been in this fight. The News in one issue contained an editorial clearly favoring township local option. Subsequently it reversed itself and claimed to prefer county local option. But so far as this issue is concerned, its influence, because of its failure to assert its views even after a campaign has been in progress for four months, has been something less than nothing. The people know only that it has run away from the fight, that something or other has happened to make it change front.

"In its editorial reference the News says: 'It is notorious that the brewers with whom Mr. Durbin's relations are close,' etc. It is a matter of no small importance for a newspaper of the News's professions to make a statement of this character. It is a personal reflection, slanderous in its character, which I resent, and which I again characterize as deliberately false. If, during my administration as governor, there were close relations between me and the brewers of the state, the News, which overlooked no means foul or fair of attempting to discredit me, failed in its duty to the people by not making and proclaiming the discovery at the time.

"As a matter of fact, it knows that there is no basis whatever for such a charge, and that neither at that time nor before, nor since have I had alliance of any sort with these interests. In my second and last message to the general assembly I called attention in strong terms to the evils of the brewery saloon and the growth of sentiment among the people against the defiance of law by the liquor interests, and I recommended the enactment of a law placing upon the applicant for liquor license the burden of securing a majority of the voters of any township or ward as petitioners in his behalf before a license should be granted to him. This is further than the News has gone in the direction of eliminating the saloon, with all the professed hostility to the liquor interests with which it now couples its covert support of the state ticket these interests are now working overtime to elect.

"It is true that I had and expressed my own views concerning the necessity of an extra session of the legislature at this time. I believe it is my right, also, to express my own opinion as to whether it is practicable or expedient to pass a county local option law at this extra session, with members of the legislature to deal with who claim the right to exercise their own judgment and who have not been elected upon the county local option issue now before the people for determination. On this point I am willing to yield to the judgment of my party associates, anxious as I am for the welfare of my party, and feeling that I would be properly described as an ingrate were I to do that on the eve of an election which would serve to disorganize and defeat the party to which I am under lasting obligations for personal preferment. I have at heart the success of the party which I believe to be best qualified to conduct the affairs of my state; I have at heart the success of all its policies, including the policy of county local option, and my position in the matters affecting the extra session has been controlled only by my judgment as to the effect any action or attempted action of the general assembly might have upon the control of the legislative and administrative affairs of the state during the next administration.

"It would be of little avail to pass a county local option law now, or attempt to pass it and fail, if the ultimate effect of such action should be the repudiation of this course at the polls by the people in November.

"The essential difference between the News and myself is that I am openly and actively in favor of the election of the state ticket standing upon the county local platform and the fulfillment of every pledge of the party to the people, which I have always stood for, while the News is secretly controlled by a desire for the election of a state ticket standing in opposition to the county unit, which it has as yet not had the courage openly to declare.

"My opinion is that if the legislature should fail to pass a county local option bill, no matter how honest and earnest an effort may be made to put it through, the News will oppose the Republican state ticket on the ground that Republican leadership is insincere on the question. If the legislature should pass the county unit law, the News, I predict, will still oppose the Republican state ticket.

"The fact remains that the Indianapolis News is today counted by the organized liquor interests of Indiana among the forces working for the delivery of the state over to their keeping. It has already done more for these interests in this campaign than any other newspaper in Indiana, and that its purpose now is the embarrassment and defeat of the party which has placed upon the statute books of the state all the temperance legislation that now appears upon them, and which offers to the people of the state their only hope for progress along these lines, is more evident to the people than, in the wisdom of its own conceit, it now imagines.

"I would have answered the strictures of the News through the columns of the News except for the fact that on the occasion of its last reference to me at the time referred to earlier in the year, I attempted to set myself right by a communication to that paper, and it took the liberty of garbling my letter, leaving out such portions as did not meet its approval, and otherwise refusing me the opportunity for fair play involved in a reply of my own to its statements."

A BAD CASE

A Seymour man cured of a bad case of Piles by  
**Dr. H. I. Sherwood,**  
Who makes a specialty of the cure of chronic diseases, male or female.

SEYMOUR, IND., Sept. 7, 1908.  
For a period of eight years I suffered with painful, sore, bleeding, protruding, internal piles, which would so weaken me at times that I would be compelled to lose several days work. In August, 1908, Dr. Sherwood commenced treatment and now after a period of less than one month I am sound and well, the first time in eight years that I have been entirely clear of pile symptoms.  
JAMES LEROY SAGE, Seymour, Ind.

RACE FOR THE PENNANT

How the Teams in the Big Leagues Stand at This Time.

National League.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
New York	84	46	.646
Pittsburg	84	52	.618
Chicago	84	52	.618
Philadelphia	72	59	.549
Cincinnati	64	71	.474
Boston	57	78	.422
Brooklyn	45	87	.341
St. Louis	44	89	.330

At Philadelphia—R.H.E.  
Pittsburg... 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 6 3  
Philadelphia 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0—5 9 3  
Batteries—Camnitz, Lever, Gibson; Sparks, Dooin.

Second Game—R.H.E.  
Pittsburg... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 10 0  
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 3  
Batteries—Leiffield, Gibson; Jackitsch.

At Boston—R.H.E.  
Chicago... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—4 5 1  
Boston... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 5 3  
Batteries—Pfister, Kling; Mattern, Chappelle, Bowerman.

At New York—R.H.E.  
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—0 2 8 2  
New York... 0 0 0 0 3 1 0 2—6 9 4  
Batteries—Baldwin, Lush, Moran; Crandall, Bresnahan.

At Brooklyn—R.H.E.  
Cincinnati... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 4 7  
Brooklyn... 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3 3 0  
Batteries—Dubec, McLean; Wilhelm, Dunn.

American League.			
	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Detroit	77	56	.579
Cleveland	77	60	.562
Chicago	75	61	.551
St. Louis	73	61	.544
Philadelphia	64	68	.485
Boston	65	69	.485
Washington	59	71	.454
New York	44	88	.333

At Chicago—R.H.E.  
Chicago... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 3  
Cleveland... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3—7 9 1  
Batteries—Feine, Sullivan; Berger, Bemis.

At St. Louis—R.H.E.  
Detroit... 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—4 12 3  
St. Louis... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 7 2  
Batteries—Summers, Schmidt; Waddell, Smith.

Health Bureau Given Free Hand.

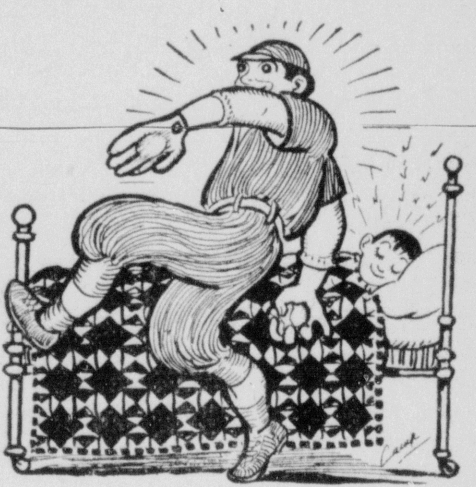
Manila, Sept. 17.—A free hand has been given the health bureau in its campaign against the cholera, and today 100 additional inspectors were started out on a systematic investigation of the sanitary conditions of the city. The bureau is devoting every effort to the work of stamping out the plague before it gets a grip on the city. The churches and schools are co-operating in this work, a general movement to check the spread of the disease having been set afoot by the authorities, and the health officials declare that they are not alarmed, but are confident that the city will be thoroughly cleaned up and the plague situation under complete control within ten days or a fortnight at most.

A Boy and a Gun.

Indianapolis, Sept. 17.—Charles Geisendorf, nineteen years of age, is in jail on a charge of murder. He admits responsibility for the death by shooting of his sister Margaret, aged sixteen, but declares the shooting was accidental. He says that as he picked up a revolver from his dresser he pulled the trigger, not knowing the weapon was loaded. His sister, who was in the room, was shot in the head.

Slain by His Bride's Side.

New York, Sept. 17.—While on his way home from a wedding supper with his bride of a few hours John B. Rutanito, twenty-four years old, was attacked and stabbed six times about the head and shoulders. He is dying in the Harlem Hospital. The bride was Miss Angelena Candurino, a pretty twenty-year-old Italian girl. She says a man who once asked her to marry him made the attack.



Yes, that's the boy of it, all right. By and by he'll wake up and get to hustling, same as we do. Of course you are interested in baseball news but don't forget the important question of what kind of COAL is best. There is just one answer ours! We know it because our customers say so. One trial will prove to you that there is both economy and satisfaction in Raymond City Lump. Price \$3.75 per ton.

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ARCHITECT  
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